The Weekly Post.

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BLIGHT—BLOOM.

Life hath its barren years;
When blossoms fall untimely down;
When ripened fruitage fails to crown
The summer toil; when Nature's frown
Looks only on our tears.

Life hath its faithless days.
The golden promise of a morn
That seemed for light and gladness born
Meant only noontide wreck and scorn,
Hushed harp instead of praise.

Life hath its valleys, too,
Where we must walk with vain regret,
With morning clothed, with wild rain wet,
Toward sunlight hopes that soon may set
All quenched in pitying dew.

Life hath its harvest moons,
Its tasseled corn and purple-weighted vine;
Its gathered sheaves of grain, the blessed sign
Of plenteous reaping, bread and pure rich wine;
Full hearts for harvest tunes.

Life hath its hopes fulfilled:
Its glad fruitions, its blest answered prayer,
Sweeter for waiting long, whose holy air
Indrawn to silent souls breathes forth in rare,
Grand speech, by joy distilled.

THE OTHER CHARLIE.

"Charlie why don't you go and play with the dog, and not be forever stuck at my feet?"

Such was Mrs. Grey's impatient question, one day, when her little son came and seated himself in the parlor while his mother was conversing with a visitor.

"I would rather be with you than the boys," he answered timidly.

"Oh, I never saw such a boy!"

"Is it wrong to wish to be near you, mamma?" said the child, his nether lip trembling as he spoke.

"Wrong? Of course not. But you are old enough to have some manliness about you. See yonder are Will and John Growde on the ice. Run along and keep them company; I want to talk to Mrs. Brown."

He picked up his little cap and went off without another word. Mrs. Grey turned to her visitor.

"Isn't he a queer child?" she asked.

The other raised her sad eyes and fixed them with such painful expression on the mother's face that for a moment Mrs. Grey felt almost offended. She was a sorrowful looking woman, this Mrs. Brown.

"I had a son once; but he is gone now," she said at last, and there were tears in her eyes.

Mrs. Grey gazed at her wonderingly. She had not known this before.

"It is a bitter thing to tear open partially healed wounds," Mrs. Brown continued, "but let me tell you my story."

"Several years ago I was about to give a party; a grand affair it was to be, and my head was almost turned while making preparations. Master Charlie (his name was Charlie, too,) was about 16 years old. He had never been to school; I had educated him myself, at home; he was all a mother's heart could desire; but he was shy, and when I forced him into company he appeared so awkward that I felt ashamed of him. This was one reason of my deciding to give a party. If he was obliged to act the part of host he would overcome his bashfulness, I thought. But Charlie never approved of it.

"I shall be glad when this party is over" he said one day; "for since you have got it into your head I have lost my mother."

"Poor little baby!" I responded, slightly provoked at his lack of interest. "I wonder how many more years I shall have you tied to my apron strings?"

I spoke sneeringly, and instantly a proud flush overspread his face.

"I will be tied there no longer," he returned. "I will seek my company in the future."

I was frightened at the result of my words. Still I made no response. My son, putting on his hat and coat, went out. It was the first time in his life that he had ever left me without informing me where he was going.

In time the party came off. It was a gay affair, and none were gayer than Charlie. He was a sort of extremist, and took no medium stand. After that his books and works were neglected, and his days as well as evenings were spent abroad. Fast young men became his constant companions. I was left alone to mourn the change I had wrought. At first he made it a rule to be in at night at 10 o'clock; but after that he began to stay out later, and daybreak sometimes found him from home. I tried to expostulate, tried to win him back to his old habits, but my efforts were unavailing. He had got a taste of new life, and it held him by a charm. Well do I remember the first night he came home in a state of intoxication. It was his seventeenth birthday, just one year from the time I had given the party. I had seen him under the influence of wine once or twice before; but on this night he had drank so deeply that some of his companions had to help him home.

The hours of that night were dreadful hours of self-reproach and agony. I was so glad when morning came to dispel the gloom—so sad when reason returned to my erring child. He was very much ashamed. He said again and again he would do better; but his resolves were worthless. Two nights after he was again brought home intoxicated.

After that it was a common occurrence. He fell lower and lower, squandered all my ready money, and when I refused to mortgage my property that he might have more, he left me with an oath. That night a large firm was robbed, and it was discovered that Charlie was one of the perpetrators of the deed. The next morning the town was wild with excitement, and I was almost distracted, for my boy had fled. The news was passed from mouth to mouth: my house was searched, and my son called a villain; but I had no power to prevent either. No one gave me a word of sympathy.

"You have only yourself to blame," said a blunt old woman, who called during the day. "The boy was happy at home, but you drove him into bad company."

That night, at the hour of 12, as I sat alone, a window was opened softly, and Charlie stepped into the room. With a glad cry I sprang toward him, but he pushed me rudely away.

"Can you hide me anywhere?" he said. "The hounds are after me. Had you given me money yesterday this would not have been."

"Oh, Charlie!" I cried.

"Yes, mother," he said, sternly. "You have made me a criminal. I want to tell you I have secretly married Kate Hastings. God knows what will become of her, as the world will not believe we are married. She will be scorned by all."

Kate was a pretty little creature, only sixteen years old, innocent as the violets which grew around her home. My bleeding heart gave a quick, painful throb.

"Hark! they are coming. Mother I am too wicked to die, but I must die. Farewell!"

I saw his purpose now, for his hand clutched a revolver; and springing to my feet, I threw my arms about him to shield him from himself. But he shook me off.

The next moment the loud report of his pistol echoed through the house. One glance showed me his lifeless form stretched on the floor. Then existence was a blank to me.

When I awoke to consciousness the morning sun was shining and the house was filled with people. But even justice was satisfied, and I was left alone with the dead. All day, tearless and motionless, I sat behind the mangled corpse. Some people, kinder than the rest, came in to make preparations for the funeral, and passed silently out; but I did not heed them.

Kate Hastings came just after dark. She was dressed in deep mourning, and her face was so ghastly that it startled me.

"You, too, have come to reproach me?" I said.

"No, mother; you suffer enough without my reproaches. I have come to watch with the dead. I wish to watch alone. It is my right; I am his wife."

How calm she was. There was not even a tremor of the voice to tell how she suffered.

"Yes, it is your right, my poor child!" "It gives me another pang to give him up, even to my daughter, still I do it."

She looked up quickly.

"He has told you!"

"Yes."

"Yet you speak kindly to me, and do not condemn us?"

A sad but beautiful smile for a moment lighted her features. She raised one of my hands and kissed it reverently.

"Thank you," she said, "some time you will be glad for having shown this kindness to one so much in need of it. Now, mother, leave me."

I left the apartment, but did not retire. All night I sat on the floor outside the door, hoping that Kate would bid me enter; but no such summons came. Daylight returned, and the busy world moved; still I hear no movement in the chamber of death. At last my anxiety became so great that I opened the door and glanced in. The girl knelt by the corpse, apparently asleep. Softly I stole forward and raised the drooping head. But no sad eyes met my gaze: nothing but the white face, the staring orbs of a corpse. Katie had died by her own hand, as a bottle which she clutched proved.

The next day they buried the pair, my erring son and his child wife, in one grave; and as the clods fell on his coffin, the brightness of my life went out forever.

Mrs. Brown could say no more, for sobs choked her utterance. Her listener was deeply affected, as her pale face and tearful eyes showed.

Leaving the bereaved mother for a moment, Mrs. Grey stole softly to the door, and called:

"Charlie."

The child heard her, and came quickly to her side.

"What is it, mamma?"

"It is lonesome without you, darling," she said, drawing him to her.

"Then you love me, mamma?"

"Love you? Oh, Charlie!"

Her arms were about him now, and she was sobbing on his shoulder.

"Did anybody tell you about those bad boys," he asked, wonderingly. "They have got a flask of whisky, mamma."

"Thank God! you are saved, my darling," she cried, hysterically.

She drew him close to her; she clung to him; she showered kisses on his wondering face, but never until he was a man, with a son of his own, did she tell him the history of that other Charlie, whose childhood and his had been so much alike, and how by the knowledge of that other Charlie's unfortunate career, he had been saved by her, perhaps, from a like fate.

A PLEASANT TRAVELING COMPANION.

An eastern paper relates the following good story: A gentleman who recently passed over the old Central railroad, from Rochester to Syracuse, relates an amusing incident that came under his observation before reaching Auburn. An officer was on the train, having in charge two convicts destined for Auburn prison. The hands of the convicts were free, and they sat opposite one another with irons on their ankles, the officer occupying the seat with one of them. Presently a gentleman came, whose hook-nose, old fashioned silk hat, and generally steady appearance indicated inquisitiveness, came along and took the vacant seat beside the convict, not noticing the irons. The convict was an intelligent fellow and eyed his fellow-passenger closely. Presently the passenger said: "Pretty slow train, this." Convict—I suppose it is rather slow when one is in a hurry. Stranger—Yes; you going down the road far? Convict—No, sir; I stop off at Auburn. Stranger—Ah! Do you live there? Convict—I have not formerly. Stranger—But you think of taking up your residence there, do you? Convict—I am thinking seriously of it, yes, sir. Stranger—what business are you in, if I may ask? Convict—I expect to be in the employ of the State. The stranger saw the irons and the self about the same time, and ejaculated, "Oh! Ah, yes, I see," and went into the next car.

BEAUTIFUL THINGS.

Beautiful faces are those that wear—
It matters little if dark or fair—
Whole-souled honesty printed there.

Beautiful eyes are those that show,
Like crystal panes where hearth-fires glow,
Beautiful thoughts that burn below.

Beautiful lips are those whose words
Leap from the heart like songs of birds,
Yet whose utterance prudence girds.

Beautiful hands are those that do
Work that is earnest and brave and true,
Moment by moment, the long day through.

Beautiful feet are those that go
On kindly ministries to and fro—
Down lowliest ways, if God wills it so.

Beautiful shoulders are those that bear
Ceaseless burdens of homely care,
With patient grace and daily prayer.

Beautiful lives are those that bless—
Silent rivers of happiness,
Whose hidden fountains but few may guess.

Beautiful twilight, at set of sun
Beautiful goal, with race well won,
Beautiful rest, with work well done.

Beautiful graves, where grasses creep,
Where brown leaves fall, where drifts lie deep
Over worn-out hands;—O, beautiful sleep!

ELLEN P. ALLERTON.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.

[Harper's Bazar.]

There are few novelties to record for children's dresses, but several improvements of designs already popular have been noted. The picturesque sailor suit and the neat kilt dress have undergone modifications, and sometimes the marked features of both these suits are combined in the same dress. For instance, seaside and autumn dresses of dark navy blue or of black flannel are made with kilt skirts formed, in true Highland fashion, of plaits that extend from the belt to the hem, pressed flatly, and meant to be kept in shape their entire length. The basque is fastened behind with a fly for button-holes, and thus the buttons are concealed. In front a vest of light blue cashmere is set in, with a lap down the middle, on which buttons are placed, giving the effect of being fastened in front. This pleases the "little women" by giving their dresses the appearance of being buttoned in front, and at the same time deprives them of the opportunity of frequently unbuttoning their dresses, as is their childish habit. This pretty little basque has pockets behind, is bound on the edge, and trimmed with two or three straight rows of blue soutache. There is no overskirt. A jacket to be added for out-of-doors is loose and half-long, has a square sailor collar, and is trimmed with binding and braid. Two silvered anchors are on the collar, and the small round buttons up the front are also washed with silver and stamped with anchors. To be worn with this is a white Panama hat, with navy blue ribbon band around the crown. The shape is something between that of the sailor hat and the Rabagas. The wide brim is slightly curled, and its edges are not bound.

Another suit which is being made up in the furnishing houses for fall wear will serve as a model for mothers who are preparing their daughters' outfits for school. This is made of camel's-hair serge, merino, or empress cloth of the brown shades that are now in fashion for young girls. It is designed for girls from four to fourteen years of age, and is made of two shades of brown. The handsomest suits are of camel's-hair, trimmed with rows of soutache and gros grain ribbon bows. The kilt skirt shows both shades of the color; the plain front is light brown, and on each side of it are four dark plaits, then four light ones, and so on all round the skirt; dark brown bows are down the middle of the front. The basque is fastened behind, like that just described, the middle of the back and the vest are light; the side bodies are dark; the sleeves are dark, with light cuffs. The trimmings are three rows of dark soutache braid and a binding of silk braid. A long loose sacque of simple and graceful shape is to be added for the street. This is made entirely of the dark shade, is merely corded on the edge, has pockets behind, and is fastened by three long-looped bows in front.

The Gabrielle dress remains in favor notwithstanding the introduction of novelties. It is made up in its original simple shape in plain cambric, linen lawn, and gray linen for ordinary use, and in elaborately trimmed piques with much embroidery, or nainsook covered with lace, for dress occasions. Gray linen Gabrielles are trimmed with bias bands piped on each edge with white; a belt of the same has a little basque attached that has the effect of an overskirt, and may be worn or omitted at pleasure. Those for a child of two years cost $1 75. Linen lawn Gabrielles, white dotted, or stripped with blue, crimson, black or brown, are trimmed with little fluted flounces of the material, and are very cool and durable dresses.

Skirts of girls' dresses are of medium length, falling below the knee, yet showing much of the colored stockings that are now worn with all dresses, even with white. A pique Gabrielle with a brown sash tied low on the hips, plain brown stockings, or else brown and white striped stockings, and a cottage cap of lace trimmed with brown bows, is fashionable summer and autumn dressing for small girls. Rose or blue sash ribbons are sold for about half the price now asked for sombre brown, are bought by mothers who like bright colors for their little ones, no matter what the fashion may be.

Braid will be much used for trimming children's wool dresses for the fall and winter. This is not put on in elaborate floral and vine patterns, but simply forms a border or rows of many straight lines. Sometimes the wide Titan braid will be used alone; in other cases it will be mixed with soutache. Another favorite pattern is that of a colored row of soutache with one or two straight rows on each side.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Suits for small boys are trimmed with rows of very small buttons and of narrow braid. Dark blue cloth, gray Thibet, and black twilled "worsteds" are used for suits that will be worn late in the autumn. For the present season white or blue flannel and shepherd's check are most used. The handsomest sailor suits are of white flannel, trimmed with blue soutache. They have the regular sailor blouse and short trousers. A single row of blue braid is around the square collar, on the cuffs, down the front hem of the blouse, and on the outside seam of the trousers. A leaf is outlined with braid on the breast pocket, and there are chevrons on the sleeves. A dark blue ribbon sailor knot is at the throat, and silver buttons with anchors upon them fasten the blouse. Price $8. There are also pretty suits of gray linen made in sailor fashion, trimmed with inch-wide bands of black or blue cashmere edged with white braid. This band trims the collar, cuffs and the outer seam on each leg of the short knee pantaloons. Price $5 50. A cluster of six or eight small buttons is placed at the end of the outside seam of the trousers, but there are no buttonholes, as the seam is closed and the pantaloons fit the knee closely. More dressy suits, with the blouse long enough to cover the hips, are made of shepherd's check, which is fine twilled wool in black and white pin-head checks. A loose belt of the material is fastened on by straps on the sides. The edges are bound with black silk braid. White pearl buttons fasten the blouse. Price $8.

The newest kilt suits for boys are of black worsted coating precisely like the twilled cloths worn by gentlemen. These have pretty little jackets, with separate vests that are made with two points in front, and are trimmed with black soutache and small buttons. Suits of gray Thibet cloth have brown buttons and braid. Very handsome knit suits of gray cloth have two rows of gilt buttons—bullet-shape—down the front of the skirt, instead of the Highland bows formerly placed there. Navy blue cloth kilt suits are trimmed with black buttons and braid. Deep square collars of white linen are worn with these suits, and the neck-tie is a narrow cravat of folded white lawn, such as gentlemen wear.

Boys' hats are of Milan straw, with high crowns and curled brim. They are white, brown, or black, and have bands of blue or black ribbon.

LADIES' FASHIONS.

A new round hat introduced late in the season is of English straw, and is named after an English actress. It has a high crown sloping narrow toward its top, where it is flat, instead of being pointed as in the Alpine shape; the edge of the narrow brim is turned up all around. The trimming is a scarf veil of dark blue, black or gray tissue, or else it is of plaid silk to match the costume with which it is worn. This is not as generally becoming as the French walking hat or the popular toque; indeed, its sole merit is its novelty.

BLACK FAILLE WRAPS.

Sacques, jackets and long cloaks of black faille or of Sicilienne will be the popular wraps for autumn. They will be made of simple shapes, and richly trimmed with thread lace arranged in jabots and cascades down the front and back, and in full frills on the edge. Later in the season the trimming will be removed, and the garment will be lined with squirrel-lock fur. These wraps were worn last winter by ladies of fashion, and will be generally adopted next season.

FALL TRIMMINGS.

Quantities of plaitings, many rows of lustreless braids and fringes are predicted by French journals as the fashionable trimmings for fall and winter dresses. The plaitings are all turned one way, but are in clusters, being separated by a single wide plait. The braids we have already described. Fringes are exceedingly elaborate, having netting, tassels, balls and crimped braid all combined.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN AND FINE LIVING IN SICILY—FLOWERS AND MUSIC.

[From Olive Harper's Letter in the Globe-Democrat.]

The women of Palermo are verily lovely, with a bright air in ther carriage, and their great black eyes. They seem to love the sun, and take no precaution against his ardent kisses, for they are all dark, but they are all beautiful.

The better classes dress exquisitely, but modestly in black. Lace and grenadines form the material of the most of their dresses, and they almost all wear the black lace mantilla over their heads, instead of a hat. This mantilla is the most graceful and coquettish headgear imaginable, and is generally fastened to the head by a flower. Every lady carries a fan, even the poorest; and this fashion of carrying a fan is not confined to the women alone, for you see hundreds of men with fans in their hands. One soldier, on guard, had his musket in one hand and a fan in the other!

I drove out to see the suburbs, and I can truly say I never saw so many elegant residences in my life. Every house was set in the centre of a beautiful park, where every kind of plants, trees, and shrubs added to the beauty. Statues gleamed through the labyrinths of shrubbery, and, in fact, everything combines to make Palermo the dream of poets. The deep blue of the clear sky, the luxuriant vegetation, the grand line of mountains to the rear, and the sea to the front, leaves nothing out of the landscape that would be pleasant to the eye.

The straight, wide streets have always the sea or a mountain for background, and a delightfully fresh breeze always keeps the air pure and refreshing here. Every garden is enriched with statuary. The houses enclosed in these gardens are the residences of the nobility, and also of a large number of foreigners, who have found Palermo so delightful a retreat that they have set up their household gods here for good and all.

After dinner we took a carriage again and drove to the long pier or bulkhead along the shore of the harbor. This is some two hundred feet wide and two miles long, and is used as a fashionable drive. Almost the entire population go to this place every evening, and walk along under its double rows of trees, where gas lights illuminate the scene.

Thousands of magnificent carriages passed and repassed, filled with beautiful women in superb toilets, and the men dressed in the highest style of fine art, which means like a colored waiter, and the long double rows of gas lamps, of which every one had four burners, made the scene one of ravishment. Boys with boquets of orange flowers and night blooming cereus, made the air heavy with perfume, and the light so brilliant and the sweet music, and the gay throng, and the prancing horses, and rustling trees, all went, to create in the participator the idea that this was not real, but some sweet dream.

On one side was the water, black as shadow and contrast with the brilliance of the street could make it, and above the dark sky where the stars even seemed to shine but faintly.

A MATRIMONIAL LOTTERY.

Miss de Vergas, says a Calcutta paper, wishes to be married—nothing very extraordinary in that—but the manner in which she proposes to accomplish her design is curious. Dona Pepa de Vergas offers herself as the prize of a lottery for the sum of one lac of 100,000 rupees, upon the following conditions: (1) Twenty-two thousand tickets at five rupees each. (2) The takers of tickets are simply to send in their names, the amount of their subscription to be collected when the sum mentioned has been subscribed for. (3) The lottery to take place, at a date to be heareafter announced, at the Town Hall, Calcutta, and to be drawn and conducted bo Miss de Veras. (4) The owner of the winning number will have the option of one of the following choices: (a) To marry Miss de Vergas, and share with her—on the principle of community of goods—her fortune of one lac of rupees. (b) Or, in the case of refusing the marriage, the sum of 50,000 rupees will be paid to him, Miss de Vergas retaining for herself 50,000 rupees. (5) Miss de Vergas reserves to herself the right of refusing to marry the owner of the winning number, should he prove to be a person she would not care to espouse. In that case the winner will be paid the sum of 50,000 rupees. She is a young lady of birth, of noble family, well educated—she speaks Spanish, French, and a little English—clever, and a brilliant beauty.

A PANIC AMONG SHEEP.

Last week we mentioned the loss of a large number of sheep in the hills back of Mission San Jose, belonging to Mr. Ashurst. The sheep, it seems, to the number of about two thousand five hundred, were quietly feeding on a hill about three miles east of Mission San Jose on Sunday afternoon, July 4th, when a man who had been a short time working for the owners suddenly uttered a loud yell, which had the effect of frightening them. They immediately began running down hill as fast as they could. At or near the bottom of the hill a large patch of poison oak was growing, and they rushed pell-mell into it. Here their legs got so entangled that they could not move. Meanwhile the others behind still came rushing down upon them, until they were piled in layers, six deep, one upon the other. Of course the most of them were soon suffocated and dead.

One of the owners came to the spot within ten minutes afterward, and with the aid of a Spaniard succeeded in pulling out and rescuing about fifty head. But the number that lost their lives in this strange way was seven hundred in all. It is supposed that the yell by the hired man was given for the purpose of starting the sheep off to camp.—[Alameda (Cal.) Independent.

A SWEET DISCOVERY.

[San Bernardino (Cal.) Argus.]

A few days since, as the workmen on the Cajon Pass were hauling over some rocks, they came across a deposit of honey, and taking a pole and running it into the mountains were surprised to find no bottom. They got a larger pole, some twenty feet in length, and were unable to touch the bottom with that. Upon withdrawing the pole the honey began to run out, and soon tubs, buckets and two barrels were filled, and still it flowed. Some parties came in town and loaded up with barrels propose to make a business of it. They put in a charge of powder and blew off a portion of the rock which disclosed tons upon tons of honey. Our informant states that after exploring it from below to where the bees were found to enter, it was found to be one-fourth of a mile, and it is his opinion that the whole cavity is filled with honey. He estimates over one hundred tons in sight and believes that 1,000 tons would not be an unfair estimate. This immense deposit cannot be equaled by any ever found. According to the above estimate, it would take every barrel and hogshead in San Bernardino to hold it.

A JUDGE MURDERED IN COURT.

[Liverpool Mercury.]

A curious scene of Algerian manners is reported from Constantine. Bel-Kessem and his wife appeared before the Cadi Si Said Ben Miheul. The woman demanded a divorce on the ground of ill-treatment. The judge gave verdict in her favor. She then rose, and having pronounced the sacramental words, "I repudiate these!" rushed out of court. Bel-Kassem threatened the judge with an appeal, but, on being assured it would be useless, he submitted to his fate. He then approached the Cadi to kiss him on the shoulder, as is the custom of the country; but instead of doing so, he suddenly threw off his *burnous*, and stabbed the judge in his back killing him on the spot. He then threw down his knife, and gave himself into the hands of the gendarmes, saying, "I have killed the Cadi because, according to the Koran, a judge who gives an unjust sentence deserves to be put to death."

TO A BUTTERFLY.

So thou wast made to hush thy perfect wings
Upon cold urns and shapes of dim decay,
To typify to man immortal things
Beyond the dreaming of a summer day.
Fair Psyche's form, which Love did once impress
With deathlessness,
Did snatch from thee,
Slight creature of an hour,
The grace that is thy dower,
To symbolize to time her bright eternity.

Yes, thou art linked with that diviner past;
Thou tak'st from golden years thy curving flight;
From elder gods and singers sad thou hast
A lot secured to mornings out of sight,
And yet to-day, in this delicious air,
This sunlight rare,
From bloom to bloom
A rival blossom skimming,
The sweetness overbrimming,
Who now would mate with thee the insignia of the tomb?

Rather, an emblem fitter far thou art
Of life swung deep amid the moment's bliss,
Fine sense, fine soul, a thrill on beauty's heart,
Nor breathing save at touch of beauty's kiss.
The wanton bee his grosser need supplies;
He feeds and flies,
And still the car
Follows his greedy hasting,
Whilst thou, thy leisure wasting,
Break'st not with pompous stir the languorous atmosphere.

The ardent season at its height delays,
Pauses an instant ere its waning glow;
No rawness cools the fervor of its days,
No changing dates its lingering fortunes know.
In shimmering warmth the wide green spaces lie,
Drinking the sky,
Its habit even
Th' impersonal spruce forsaking,
With hints of joy is waking,
And yon dumb ledge have smiles to greet the kindly heaven.

But 'tis where Nature, tired of her crown,
Comes to the earth in generous embrace,
Here, where she lets her radiant splendor down,
That thou art wont, so near her shining face,
In mute delight, reflected sun and blue
To still pursue;
And poets say
They were ambition losing,
Thy aimless passions choosing,
Only to feel with thee, with thee for once to stray!

—Marcia Smith, in Harper's Magazine for Sep.

FARM NOTES.

HORTICULTURAL HINTS.

During this month, August, the grass on lawns should not be cut very close, as if so done, it is liable to burn and dry out the roots and the spaces to fill with false and wild grasses. Those who are about to make new lawns for another year should now commence the labor of trenching or plowing, or subsoil plowing very deep. The lawn should be made and allowed to settle a week or two, during two or three good rains before sowing the seed and leveling up, and the seed should be sown as early as the season of cool nights and frequent rains comes on. Some writers advise the use of grains, as rye, oats, etc., to be sown with the grass seed; but, as according to the general law, the stronger overpowers and gradually destroys the weaker, we have found the use of any course grain injurious rather than beneficial. In the making of lawns we have had the handling of very light sandy soil, and when compelled to do the best we could, without top dressing, etc., we have used oats in the fall, for the purpose of holding it from blowing, and have made our second sowing of seed after the oats had grown an inch or so.—[Practical Farmer.

PRESERVING MANURES.

The Boston Journal of Chemistry states that the sources of loss in the storage is two; first, the escape of volatile ammonia and other gases; and secondly, the loss of valuable salts by leaching. The first difficulty may be obviated by covering the excrement with eight or ten inches of good soil or loam, which will absorb all escaping gases. A bushel or so of plaster may be advantageously scattered over the heap before the soil is thrown on. The whole mass should be perfectly covered, leaving no "chimney" for gaseous exudation. The danger of leaching may be avoided by covering the heap with straw or hay sufficiently thick to shed most of the rain. If kept in this way a sufficient time, the manure will undergo spontaneous decomposition, the products of which will be ready for immediate assimilation by plants. The usual process is carting manure to the fields in the autumn to waste, by both of the above processes, some of their most valuable constituents.

CUT WORMS.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following directions, which though late for this season may be of some service hereafter. Have any of our readers ever tried it? Spirits of turpentine poured upon seed corn before planting, and thoroughly mixed by stirring, so that all the seeds shall be impregnated with it, is a specific for the terrible ravages of the cut worm. I have never known it to fail in one instance. My own practice has been to put one quart of turpentine to a bushel of corn, or in that proportion, which is sufficient, and I have always thought that corn came up two or three days earlier when thus treated. Besides, the scent of the turpentine, which can be detected several weeks after planting, aids much in keeping cows at a distance.

TO DESTROY MOLES.

Byron Tyson, of Washington City, gives the following method to make pills to destroy moles: Make a stiff dough of corn meal, mixing with it a small quantity of arsenic. Make a hole with the finger in the runways, drop in a lump of dough about the size of a marble, and then cover over with a lump of earth to exclude the light. After the first rain, go over the field again and deposit in all freshly made roads. I once concluded to plant a piece of sandy bottom land in sweet potatoes, but as it was much infested by moles, my success depended on first exterminating them. A few doses of arsenic given in the way described brought about the desired result, and it was a very rare circumstance to see the track of a mole inside this piece of ground during the entire summer.—[Scientific American.

ONE of the sporting events on the river Nile in September will be a contest between a team of crocodiles.

A SCRAP OF ANTI-MASONIC HISTORY.

THE FATE OF MORGAN AS TOLD BY THURLOW WEED.

[From Weed's Letter to the New York Herald.]

I did not personally know William Morgan, who was for more than two months writing his book in a house adjoining my residence, at Rochester. When applied to by Mr. Dyer, my next door neighbor, where Morgan boarded, to print the book purporting to disclose the secrets of Masonry, I declined to do so, believing that a man who had taken an oath to keep a secret had no right to disclose it. Although not a Freemason, I had entertained favorable opinions of an institution to which Washington, Franklin and Lafayette belonged. On my refusal to print his book Morgan removed to Batavia, where he made the acquaintance of David C. Miller, editor of the Advocate, also a Mason, who became his publisher. I pass briefly over a series of facts which were judicially established, embracing the arrest of Morgan, his conveyance to and confinement in the county jail at Canandaigua: from which he was released and conveyed by night in close carriages through Rochester, Clarkson and along the Ridge road to Fort Niagara, in the magazine of which he was confined. While thus confined a Knight Templar encampment was installed at Lewiston. When at supper the zeal and enthusiasm of the Templars having been aroused by speeches and wine, Colonel William King, of Lockport, invited four men (Whitney, Howard, Chubbuck and Garside) from their seats at the banqueting table into an adjoining apartment, where he informed them that he had an order from the Grand Master (De Witt Clinton), the execution of which required their assistance. This party was then driven to Niagara, reaching the fort a little before 12 o'clock.

Upon entering the magazine Colonel King informed Morgan that his friends had completed their arrangements for his removal to and residence upon a farm in Canada. Morgan walked with them to the wharf, where a boat was held in readiness for them by Elisha Adams, an invalid soldier, into which the party passed and rowed away, Adams remaining to warn the boat off by signal if on its return any alarm had been given. It was nearly two o'clock in the morning when the boat came back, having, as Adams expressed it, lost one man, only five of the six being on board when the boat returned. When the boat reached a point where the Niagara river empties into lake Ontario, a rope being wound around Morgan's body, to either end of which a sinker was attached, he was thrown overboard. It is due to the memory of Governor Clinton to say that Colonel King had no such order and no authority to make use of his name. It is proper, also, to add that none of these men survive. John Whitney, of Rochester, whom I knew well, related all the circumstances connected with the last act in that tragedy to me at Albany in 1831, in the presence of Simeon B. Jewett, of Clarkson, and Samuel Barton, of Lewiston.

VARIETIES.

THE coin and bullion in the Bank of England at the present time is said to be at the highest ever known.

A MIDDLEBURY farmer was tossed by a mad bull four times; and the last raise sent him over a fence out of the animal's reach.

TO prevent her lover "going back" on his promise a Detroit girl always introduces him to her friends as "my intended husband."

THEY are now making gilt-edged paper collars, and just as soon as the public can be educated up to the point of wearing them there will be no further need of dollar-store jewelry.

LITTLE ALICE was crying bitterly, and on being questioned, confessed to having received a slap from one of her playfellows. "You should have returned it," unwisely said the questioner. "Oh, I returned it before," said the little girl.

WHEN the late Dr. Scudder of India, was arousing the children of America to care for the heathen, he received a note from a little girl, saying: "My dear Dr. Scudder, I send you 10 cents. When you want any more money, write to me."

It has just been decided by the United States District Court in a Wisconsin case that the secured creditor of a bankrupt should prove his entire claim and not merely the unsecured balance, in order that the indorser may benefit by the dividends.

A seaside home, accommodating nearly two hundred children, is situated at Bath, on Long Island Sound. It is under the management of a charitable society of New York, who bring thither the sick and suffering little ones from the tenements and boarding houses of the metropolis.

Two countrymen went into a hatter's to buy one of them a hat. They were delighted with the sample, inside the crown of which was a looking-glass. "What is that for?" said one of the men. The other, impatient at such a display of ignorance, exclaimed, "What for? why for the man who buys the hat to see how it fits him."

ARCHBISHOP ALLEMANY, of San Francisco, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration, which occurred last week, was made the recipient of a check for five thousand dollars, a span of fine horses, a full set of archiepiscopal robes and many other presents, embracing smaller sums of money, services of silver plate, flowers and works of art.

THE Esquimaux have an ingenious way of killing bears. They sharpen the ends of a piece of whalebone, a foot or more long, then bend it double and wrap it closely in fat meat, which is exposed to the air till it freezes. These treacherous pellets are thrown to the bear, which bolts them whole. They thaw in his stomach; the bent whalebone straightens, and the sharp points pierce his vitals whenever he attempts to move.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1875.

THE Ring Chairman ought to "point with pride" to the new revelations that have been made concerning Delano and his hopeful son John.

WHY do the organs refuse to say anything about the Lancaster resolution against municipal extravagance? Are they afraid to tackle it?

THE Prohibition party in Philadelphia have decided to hold a delegate election on the 17th inst., to meet the following day and nominate a full city ticket.

SEVEN men out of 2,400 voters "rallied around" Mr. Datus E. Coon, of Montgomery, Alabama, who wanted White's Force Bill enacted into a law. It wasn't a very good day for "rallying firmly and unitedly."

THE Ring organs are fearfully agitated because the sovereign people of three of the Southern States are going to form new Constitutions. We believe that Grant tried to overthrow the new Constitution of Arkansas last winter, but did not succeed.

SUPPOSE that a man is a stockholder and officer of a bank; also a State official; then suppose he takes $296,000 of the State funds and places it with the bank of which he is an officer and stockholder, does he directly or indirectly profit by the transaction?

"THE Exhibition of 1876 will benefit and honor the industries of the world.—Attorney General Williams.

How much space has been allotted to Mr. Williams for the exhibition of "bloody shirts," patent outrages and private landaulets bought with public money?

JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, is howling about Democratic repudiation; in 1869 John Sherman said that to compel the payment of the 5-20 bonds in gold was an infamous act of repudiation; John Sherman is a Radical; John Sherman imitates a demagogue; that is all that is necessary to say about John Sherman.

THE Philadelphia Press alluding to the proceedings of the Lancaster Democratic Convention says that resolutions were passed endorsing the Democratic State officials, but not a word about Auditor General Temple, and asks: "Why is this thus?" The Press is greatly mistaken, as it will discover by looking at the proceedings. Mr. Temple was highly complimented.

HERE is a case where the Radical leaders cannot "point with pride" or "rally around." A dispatch from Charleston, S. C., says that Ex-State Treasurer Parker, against whom a verdict of $75,000 was recently rendered in a suit growing out of his official frauds and embezzlement, and who was in prison awaiting criminal prosecution for similar offenses, escaped from the Columbia jail last night. There is no clue as to his whereabouts. Of course, if his whereabouts were known, the Radical Ring would "point with pride" and "rally around" him.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY.

The bright particular Twemlow of the State Ring Committee has been waiting a se'ennight for a fresh opportunity to "point with pride" and "rally firmly and unitedly." We felt sure that the opportunity would turn up, and it has. A New Orleans telegram says that the Special Treasury Agent Kinsella is taking testimony in regard to all frauds in the payment of employees working on the Custom House. It is charged that many mechanics and artisans who accepted work on account of dull times as laborers, worked as mechanics, signing blank pay rolls and receiving a dollar and three-quarters per day, while the government was charged four to five dollars per day for their services. It is also stated that much of the work done by these skilled mechanics was afterwards covered by contracts, and the government made to pay again for the same work.

Brother-in-law Casey is Collector of Customs at New Orleans, and this work has been under his supervision. As yet it has not been ascertained among whom the "swag" was divided, but minor details should not prevent the Radical leaders from "pointing with pride" to such a glorous record, and "rallying around" a set of men who are able to make the government pay double prices twice for work performed.

We notice that the Commercial carefully refrains from publishing this rather important bit of information in its news columns yesterday morning. This is not doing justice to its readers. How can they be expected to "point with pride" to the record, if that record is witheld from them?

Hiring men at $1.75 per day and collecting $5 per day from Uncle Sam for their labor is by no means an original trick. We believe that a very prominent Radical and a city official of Pittsburgh did the same thing, and by some process of "rallying around," his case was never brought to the attention of the courts. But if the trick is not old, it at least furnishes occasion to "point with pride," and we do most earnestly protest that the Commercial by suppressing the record deprives its Ring readers of a brilliant opportunity to "point with pride" and "rally firmly and unitedly." It would appear that the Commercial is not only too busy to answer THE POST'S interrogatories, but is also too busy to publish Special Agent Kinsella's astounding revelations.

But in the meantime, the Ring Chairman ought to rally his hosts and take them through the manual of "pointing with pride." Casey, Packard, Longstreet and the Louisiana gang are in need of something of the kind. They are about at the end of their rope, and the people are beginning to point at them with scorn and indignation. We are afraid that the Ring organs, which a few weeks ago were so solicitous about the local affairs at New Orleans, will find more than they bargained for in the Custom House revelations now being made.

COMMENDABLE ANXIETY.

Some of the so-called Independent newspapers have recently exhibited a remarkable degree of anxiety concerning the Democratic party, and its future action. They are perfectly ready to condemn the past course of the Republican party; but being in reality wedded to its general system, and to many of its Radical measures, which the Democrats repudiate, they are compelled to pass through many strange contortions in order to maintain a respectable show of that lovely Independence, which they have in name. It is not necessary to designate any particular anxious journal to which the above remarks may be fairly applicable. Such of them as may meet with this article will easily recognize the picture. We respect every man, and every newspaper, of real independence; but those who under the guise of political independence, act covertly, and all the time in behalf of a particular party, cannot be so very free from partisan feeling. We have no objection to political partisanship; on the contrary, we must admire every bold partizan who honestly maintains his opinions against all comers.

The Democratic party, and its principles, have been for many years kept in the back ground although they have in times past proved themselves the true friends of the people. They have been thus kept, by the party in power to which they have been steadily opposed. They have been forced into a minority and opposition position, not by fair play and honest dealing with the people; but by tricks, subterfuges, falsehoods, intimidation, and oppressions, extending through years of Radical misrule.

The Radical Republican party, after the war, sought, not the welfare of the citizens of the United States, but the continuance of Radical power, in order that the men of its party should reap rich harvests, by plunging their arms up to the elbow in the pockets of the people. That they did this to perfection the faithful historian will surely not deny. Under this system, the Constitution has been trampled upon as if it were waste-paper, and in spite of the repeated protests of the Democracy, our brothers of the South have been dealt with worse than were serfs of Russia. At the eleventh hour, the Republican leaders have discovered that the sentiment of the country is opposed to this treatment, and they have begun to court the good will of the the Southern people. Let them do so; we do not object. On the contrary, we would encourage this feeling. Let the country again unite with stronger bonds of brotherhood. The independent press dare not speak against that; but if these independent editors seek to prove that the people of the South are likely to fare better under promised reform among broken down Radicals, than under honorable Democratic supremacy, let them speak out, boldly, and not sneakingly. Let them say it out to the country, that their old love of the Radical Republican party still lingers, and is such a sweet morsel that they cannot give it up. We say to the South now, as we have for years said, and as we have always firmly believed, that the peace, prosperity and happiness of our whole country depend upon the return of the Democracy to power in our government; and we believe that it is returning, much more rapidly than some of these independent papers wish. We, in Pennsylvania, have done well in revolutionizing the popular branch of our Legislature, and we do not expect this revolution to go backward, or to stop; but to move on, till the old Keystone State shall stand forth completely regenerated and disenthralled. Some of the independent journals are particularly anxious about Ohio. They apprehend that the Democracy have made some mistake in the financial plank of their campaign platform. We do not share this anxiety; although it may be commendable, on their part. We look to Ohio to keep the reform ball rolling, and to let it come to Pennsylvania with a good, pure Democratic record. The reform that the people are entitled to, can only come through the national success of the Democratic party; and to make this both sure and emphatic, we are bound to show the country that Pennsylvania belongs in the front rank of reform.

THE POLICY OF EVASION.

It is generally thought that when a party Convention adopts a platform of principles that the leaders and organs of that party will stand up for them, and not decline a discussion of their merits. But this does not appear to be the case with the Ring organs of this city and State. There is one plank in the Lancaster platform that has a special bearing in the cities of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, but which is entirely ignored by the Ring and semi-Ring papers in both these cities. We give the resolution in full as follows:

Resolved, That in view of the evils common to the government of most of the large municipalities of the country, and of the constant increase in municipal taxation in this and other States of the Union, it behooves our Legislature to devise adequate means to protect the people, as well from existing maladministration as to prevent its recurrence; and to this end we suggest, as a preliminary step, a thorough investigation by an able and experienced commission, to be formed under proper authority, of the whole subject.

We do not remember of having seen but one reference to this resolution in the Ring papers, and that was made by the Gazette of this city, which said that "the resolution touching municipal taxation is a knife that will cut both ways. The principal cities of the State, are under Republican control; and as it is not presumable that a Pennsylvania Convention will take into consideration municipal governments in other States, the statements in the resolution referred to look very like a damaging confession, made in the face of the enemy." This was said on the 28th of May, two days after the Lancaster Convention, and since that time the Ring organs have been as dumb as dead oysters on the subject of municipal extravagance.

And why? the unprejudiced observer, will naturally ask. Why should they ignore a subject in which every voter of Pittsburgh is so deeply and particularly interested? Because, as the Gazette says, it is a knife that will cut both ways, and which if vigorously applied will disembowel the Radical Ring.

Has there been any cessation of municipal and Ring extravagance in this city since the adoption of this high sounding resolution by a State Convention? Has not our debt gone on steadily increasing? Have not new schemes been pushed to the front? And are not the relentless tax-gatherers once more upon the trail of the poor artisans and laborers to take the bread out of their children's mouths to pay for the reckless extravagance of a Ring government?

The Lancaster Convention, by the adoption of this resolution, made the Radical party of the State responsible for the wrongs and outrages that have been inflicted upon the people of Pittsburgh, and Messrs. Hartranft and Rawle, if they do not denounce these wrongs, and the Ring that committed them, must be classed as among the defenders of a system that has brought the people of Pittsburgh to the verge of bankruptcy, while hundreds of unfortunate people living along the line of the suburban streets, seen destined to have their property confiscated to pay for improvements that have only served the purpose of enriching contractors and property holders on the outer rim of the Public Improvement Ring.

Municipal extravagance is the crying evil that hangs like a nightmare over the people of Pittsburgh. It has paralyzed industry, furnished the city with many untenanted houses, and is to-day driving capital from our midst to seek investment where all the profits and a part of the principal will not be confiscate to the inexorable tax-gatherer.

Who and what party are responsible for this? Not the Democratic party. For twenty years the city government has been under the absolute sway of the opposition, and for five years it has been in the iron grasp of a Radical Ring that have run the municipal government as a machine for the accumulation of private and personal gain. The City Hall is the first monument of public plunder that was erected to mark the rise and progress of the Ring. Well nigh the larger part of a million dollars were sunk in that abortive pile of brick and stone and mortar.

From the corner stone of City Hall is reared the temple of municipal extravagance that overshadows the whole city and dwarfs all energies and paralyzes our industries. Debt and taxation have grown like evil weeds and choked up the prosperity of this community, until our Ring-ridden city is almost in the throes of financial dissolution.

And now comes the question, what are the people going to do about it? Are they going to endorse past extravagance and invite future extravagance by electing the members and defenders of this Ring to office? By the terms of the resolution given above, every Radical candidate from Hartranft down is put upon the defensive, and he must either show that he has been opposed to the Pittsburgh Ring, which the Lancaster Conventions makes an element in the State as well as the local canvass, or stand confessed as a part of the Ring itself.

Suppose the people look at the local candidates on the Radical ticket. Have they not been identified with the Ring in all the stages of its development? Are they cheek-by-jowl with its recognized leaders? Have they ever recorded a single protest against the jobbery that characterized the erection of City Hall? Against the swelling of the city debt from $3,000,000 to $13,500,000 in three years? Against the trebling of the taxes during the same period? Against a system of street improvements that have well-nigh reduced a portion of our citizens to beggary? Or against the sequestration of half a million of Water Bonds, and the general extravagance—not to call it by a stronger name—that has characterized the construction of the new Water Works? Their records do not show that they have ever opposed these things.

The people of this city cannot afford to elect any man to any office, whose record on this matter is not clear and above suspicion. To fill the county offices this year with the friends of the city Ring means to fill the city offices next year with the Ringsters who now rule us with a rod of iron. The blow must be struck this year so that it will reach home next year. If the people will unseat the Ringsters from the county and State offices in 1875, the city Ring will fall before them in 1876. This powerful and well-officered combination must be broken up in detail, if it is to be broken up at all.

GETTING WORSE.

The Gazette becomes worse confused every day on the currency question. At first it was ridiculous,—now it has become silly. It rails against the Ohio platform as the sum of all villainies, so far as the finances are concerned. It also says:

The Gazette undoubtedly thinks that immediate efforts to enforce specie payments are unnecessary; and that the immediate need is to revive business and satisfy those who wish labor and food. We have said this repeatedly, and will probably repeat it again and again. But in all our articles we have held and argued that specie resumption was to be ultimately reached. We believe that the best method of reaching it is by reviving business,—not depressing it.

Now is this the doctrine of repudiation? We would like for the Gazette to make itself clear on this one question. We quote the following from the Ohio platform, on the same subject as the above quoted paragraph from the Gazette. Says the Ohio platform:

That the contraction of the currency heretofore made by the Republican party, and the further contraction proposed by it, with a view to the forced resumption of specie payment, has already brought disaster to the business of this country and threatens it with general bankruptcy and ruin. We demand that the policy be abandoned and that the volume of currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par with gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people, and not by destroying them.

Will any intelligent and unbiassed man tell us the difference between the Gazette's position and that of the Ohio platform on the question of resumption and contraction? In fact the Gazette boldly plagiarizes the sentiments and language of the platform as its own, while at the same time it denounces the platform as being in favor of repudiation. The platform is opposed to all attempts to force immediate resumption; so is the Gazette. The platform declares that the best means of reaching specie payments--i. e. bringing legal tenders to a par with gold--is to promote industry, not to destroy it; the Gazette proclaims the same views in almost precisely the same language. The platform calls for a currency equal to the wants of trade; so does the Gazette. The platform advocates an ultimate specie basis by bringing greenbacks to a par with gold; the Gazette does not dissent from this position.

A comparison of what the Gazette says and what the Ohio platform says, will show how infinitely silly our contemporary is in denouncing his own position as repudiation. His ignorance is quite as astounding as his cheek and inconsistency. Further along in his article our contemporary says:

THE POST is careful to state that the law of 1862 made greenbacks legal tenders receivable in payment of all debts due to the United States, except duties on imports,—all of which is true; but these bonds are debts of the United States,—quite a different thing.

In this he betrays the same lamentable ignorance that characterized the introductory portion of his article. If he will turn to page 712 of the Revised Statutes of the United States he will find the following.

Section. 3588—United States notes shall be lawful money, and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

Hence the Gazette's assumption that the bonds are debts from the United States and therefore do not come under the act, is quite as ridiculous as its other positions. The very fact that the interest on the 5-20 bonds—the only public debt then created in consequence of a state of war—is made payable in "coin," shows that it was understood in 1862 that the principal was payable in the "lawful money" of the country—otherwise greenbacks. The infamous repudiation act of 1869, changing the nature of the contract and adding fully $800,000,000 to the public burdens, rests upon the shoulders of the Radical leaders, and for which the people still hold them to account.

THE State Ringsters have been indulging in a great deal of cheap glory over the fact that the balance of the sinking fund has been applied as the law directs, and for which they take a great deal of credit to themselves. But the real facts in the case have been hitherto suppressed. At the last meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission, Auditor-General Temple offered the folbwing:

WHEREAS, by the thirteenth section of an act of Assembly, approved the 9th day of May, 1874, it is provided that the commissioners of the sinking fund shall on the first business day of the months of May, August, November and February, in each and every year hereafter apply all moneys in the sinking fund to the redemption of an equivalent amount of the public debt, and shal give notice, etc., therefore,

Resolved, That in conformity with said act of Assembly all the sinking fund now in the treasury be immediately applied to the redemption of equivalent amount of the public debt.

This was laid aside by the Ring members and afterward a resolution by Secretary Quay substituted. Mr. Quay's resolution was given to the Associated Press and Mr. Temple's was wholly suppressed for the purpose of making a little Ring capital. Before Mr. Temple became a member of the Sinking Fund Commission heavy balances were carried over in defiance of the law, for the benefit of favorities and those who reaped a rich harvest on the accruing interest. This sudden zeal on the part of the Ringsters to monopolize all the credit looks very suspicious. They have yet to account for the balances of former times and the interest thereon.

WHERE THE SINKING FUND IS DEPOSITED.

Auditor-General Temple furnishes the following list of depositories where the Sinking and General Revenue Funds are deposited by the State Treasurer. We present the list for the information of our readers:

SINKING FUND.

Bank of Commerce, Erie, Pa.	$ 3,896 48
Venango National Bank, Franklin, Pa.	7,224 50
Speyrer, McDonald & Co., Rochester, Pa.	5,000 00
Jacob E. Ridgway, Philadelphia	30,000 00
G. F. Mason & Co., Towanda, Pa.	5,000 00
Lloyd, Huff & Co., Greensburg, Pa.	500 00
Central Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.	32,000 00
First Nat. Bank of Athens, Pa.	3,000 00
Dougherty, Bros. & Co., Harrisburg, Pa.	5,000 00
People's Savings Bank, New Castle, Pa.	10,000 00
Farmers' National Bank, Reading, Pa.	10,000 00
First National Bank, Towanda, Pa.	3,624 87
Franklin County Bank, Chambersburg, Pa.	1,046 15
Inland Insurance and Deposit Co., Lancaster, Pa.	5,000 00
Indiana County Deposit Bank, Indiana, Pa.	2,621 44
Gold—Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Phila.	189 86
Dauphin Deposit Bank, Harrisburg, Pa.	2,042 60
Exchange Bank, Waynesburg, Pa.	5,000 00
Bank of Brandywine, West Chester, Pa.	6,000 00
J. R. Dick & Co., Meadville, Pa.	1,529 72
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.	288,445 19
People's Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	189,666 24
Mechanics' Bank, Harrisburg, Pa.	67,545 15
Balance in Sinking Fund, July 31, 1875	$ 683,332 20

GENERAL REVENUE FUND.

Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Phila.	$ 5,233 75
Beaver Deposit Bank, Beaver Pa.	26,076 58
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh	8,753 71
People's Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	182,868 95
Cash in Drawer	23,067 32
Balance in general revenue fund July 31, 1875	$ 246,000 31

COUPON ACCOUNT.

Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia	$ 105,471 59

RESUME.

Sinking Fund	$ 684,332 20
General Revenue Fund	246,000 31
Coupon Account	105,471 50
Balance in Treasury July 31.	$1,035,804 01

MINOR NOTES.

GEN. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON is frequently mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor of Georgia.

THE negroes of Montgomery, Ala., voted in herds against the new Constitution, having been told by the Republicans that it would put them back into slavery.

THE Chicago Tribune asserts that a letter has been sent by the heads of the Radical rings in that city to President Grant tendering their firm support if he would come out as a candidate for a third term.

IT seems to be Kansas' turn this year. Last season while the grasshoppers were devouring her crops the neighboring States were gathering immense harvests. This season while the neighboring States are lamenting the loss of almost everything edible by the floods, Kansas has one of the heaviest yields of grain that she has ever known.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL PIERREPONT says he has not heard a single complaint of a "Southern outrage" since he assumed the duties of his office. He should apply to the Chicago Inter-Ocean, where he can be accommodated with any species of Southern outrage at the shortest notice. The "mill" has been set up in the I. O.'s back yard.—Detroit Free Press.

THE New York Supreme Court denies the legality of marriage by force. It has decided this in the case of a man in Livingston county, who was forced by another to marry a girl against his will, a revolver being used to aid the coercion. The court made a degree declaring the marriage null and void, and giving both parties the privilege of again marrying.

THE administration of the criminal law in Great Britain is very irregular. Colonel Baker has just been fined $2,500 and sentenced to a year's imprisonment for insulting a lady on the cars; while a passenger on the Southern Railway, a master mariner, who kissed a lady and then boxed her husband's ears for remonstrating, has been let off with a fine of ten dollars and costs.

GOVERNOR TILDEN gave a complimentary dinner to the Maryland Boundary Commission on Wednesday, at Moon's, at Lake Saratoga. The commission consists of Judge Black, of Pennsylvania; ex-Governor Jenkins, of Maryland, and ex-Governor Graham, of North Carolina. About forty guests were present, among them ex-Governor Hoffman, Governor Hendricks, and ex-Governor Curtin.

THE Republican newspapers of this State are having uphill work of it in disparaging Gov. Tilden's reform efforts. They have been at it for several weeks proving that his canal crusade was a sensational humbug, and just as they had proved their case the Investigating Commission comes out with a report upsetting all of their silly slanders. It was very thoughtless of the Commission.—N. Y. Tribune.

ANOTHER of the Iowa journals repudiates Mr. Harlan, all on account of the Union Pacific episode. It is the Keokuk Gate City, and it says "We have no heart for a controversy over Mr. Harlan. The Gate City gave him years of stanch and admiring support. When he committed political hari-kari we profoundly deplored it. Now the attempt to resuscitate him is full of the menace of harm to the party without chance of profit to him."

IT is conclusive evidence of insanity in Indiana for a man to keep his promise. Stephen Griffith, of that State, when in great distress many years ago, made a solemn promise that if the Lord would help him through, all property thereafter acquired by him should be devoted to pious uses. When he died it was found that he had kept his word so far as he could by making a will; but the courts decided him insane and set the will aside.

TWENTY-SEVEN models for a bronze statue of the late Senator Sumner have been sent in to the committee having charge of the memorial business in Boston. The Senator is represented sitting in an arm chair, and the statue is to cost $20,000. Among the competitors are Turini, the well-known Italian artist, Gould, Milmore, Perry, Miss Annie Whitney, Miss Harriet Hosmer, Story, Randolph Rodgers and John Rodgers, the widely-celebrated artist in statuettes.

THE navy is having a good time this summer. Four large government steamers and as many steam launches were at the late regatta at the Isle of Shoals, according to the Concord Patriot, and that paper very pertinently observes: "The pay of officers was doubtless going on at the time, while the cost to the country in the consumption of coal, oil and the pay of the engineers and crew will aggregate a number of thousands of dollars expended to enable officials to go on a spree and have a day's sport."

THE Trenton, (N. J.) True American perpetrates a hard, but truthful hit at Pennsylvania. It says:

The Philadelphia Times thinks New Jersey would "swell some" if one of her sons should be chosen to the Presidency. Such an event, should it occur, ought to be especially gratifying to Pennsylvania, whose capital was saved during the war by New Jersey, whose troops marched through Philadelphia on their way to Harrisburg, while the sons of Pennsylvania and their brave Governor were so panic stricken as to be unable to move a step in their own defence.

AN instance of Chinese superstition occurred recently in Nevada. The drowning of a Chinaman in a whirlpool in the Humboldt river has led the Chinese of Winnemucca to believe that he was pulled into the water by the spirit of some white man or Indian. So confident are they that such was the case that they have inquired of several persons if a representative of one or the other of those races had not been drowned in the same place some years ago, and will not believe that such was not the case. No Chinaman will go into the river at that point for some time.

A FEMALE elephant named "Empress" died in the Philadelphia Zoological Garden on Wednesday. Some years ago she fell through a bridge, while on her travels with a menagerie, and sustained spinal injuries which ultimately made it necessary to place her in slings under a derrick. Her weight and great age were the final causes of her death. She weighed eleven thousand pounds, and one source of her sufferings was a little tumor weighing eighty pounds. The flesh is to be "rendered," and the skeleton to be prepared for exhibition by a surgeon of the Philadelphia University Hospital.

THE Marlboro' Gazette, of the 4th instant, in referring to the transfer of insane persons from the District of Columbia to Prince George's county, and their abandonment there, says that "the County Commissioners of our county should officially call the attention of Governor Groome to the conduct of the District authorities in thus transferring their insane paupers to this State. The Governor will no doubt promptly act in the matter when brought to his notice by our State or county authorities." This is exactly what we recommended in these columns some days since, and we trust the matter will receive the attention to which it is entitled.—[Balt. Gazette.

THE New York World's Long Branch correspondent, fresh from the table talk of a horde of politicians, has this to say about a new candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination:

En passant, a brand new candidate has been added here to the Republican Presidential pool, and a gentleman of San Francisco, late of the army, offered last night to wager $1,000 to $15,000 that he will be, if alive and in ordinary health, the next Republican nominee for the Presidency. His name is Ambrose E. Burnside, United States Senator from Rhode Island. Bristow seems to be the unanimous choice of the Republicans here for Vice President. Whether this selection is inspired by the President or not, we know not, but guess it is.

THE Republican State Committee of Iowa have begun the assessment of office-holders in close imitation of the action of the national committee. Circulars have been sent to all those who are office-holders now and all who expect to be hereafter. The expense of the campaign is evidentally to be considerable, judging from the circular, of which the following is an extract: "To conduct the campaign on the footing and with the magnitude necessary to accomplish this, we will necessarily be at a heavy expense; and believing that it is your desire to see the Republican party succeed, and that you are willing to use all legitimate and honorable means to accomplish that great result, we ask you to contribute $15 to this end."

A WOONSOCKET (R. I.) inventor has lately exhibited in public a patent "rotary fire extinguisher" of his contrivance. It is described as consisting of a hollow brass cap, with a perforated round top, placed upon an up-right two-inch iron pipe, about ten feet high, from which extend two hollow brass arms, an inch in diameter, at right angles, with a slot on one side of each arm near the end. When the water was turned on from the hydrant the cap and two arms revolved rapidly, throwing from the holes in the ends and sides a heavy, drenching spray over an area of two hundred and twenty feet; small streams spurted up at the same time from the top of the sprinkler, several feet high; the whole apparatus discharging sufficient water, the inventor thinks, to instantly extinguish a fire in a large room full of combustible substances, or on the roof of a large building.

IT is estimated that the wheat crop of California this season will fall short of that of last year by about one third, but that the decreased production will be fully compensated by the advance in prices. Wheat has become a staple product of that State, and in some years the yield is enormous. Recently large quantities of tule lands, which formerly were regarded as worthless, have been reduced to cultivation, and have proved exceedingly productive. The San Francisco Bulletin says that a farmer on a tule ranch lately sold 1,000 tons of wheat, a part only of his harvest, for $40,000, holding the remainder for an increase in price. This crop was raised on the island in the Sacramento river the whole area of which was not worth twelve cents an acre a few years ago. It is estimated that there are 25,000 acres of the marshes known as tule land this year sown to timothy and wheat, while 25,000 acres more have been so well protected by levees that crops will be produced next year. The reclamation of these lands, which four years ago did not yield a dollar in value, will add next year at least $2,000,000 to the agricultural products of California.

THE Temperance men of Lancaster county, met on Thursday and nominated a full ticket as follows: Senate, Philip S. Bush; Sheriff, J. B. Davis; Prothonotary, Dr. J. Martin; Register, Thomas Baker; Clerk Orphans' Court, George Smith; Clerk Quarter Sessions, E. Haines; Treasurer, D. W. Bissell; Commissoner, A. B. McClellen; Prison Keeper, George Knox; Directors of Poor, Levi Watts; and Jacob Marks; Prison Inspectors, W. H. Davis and Samuel Harnish; Coroner, I. D. Anaba; Auditor, W. S. Kennedy. Mr. Black, Chairman of the State Committee, claims about 15,000 votes in the State, and that there will be local tickets nominated in Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bradford, Blair, Butler, Crawford, Center, Cameron, Clinton, Dauphin, Elk, Forest, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Lycoming, Luzerne, Lancaster, Lawrence, Mercer, Montgomery, Perry, Somerset, Susquehanna and Venango, and perhaps also in Westmoreland, Chester, Delaware, Bucks and Schuylkill—in all probably thirty counties.

THERE is a chasm between the two Governors of Louisiana that nothing short of the contents of a whole volcano of true inwardness will ever close up, and this chasm has just been materially widened by an extremely unpleasant incident. The Sunday Delta, of New Orleans, says:

On Wednesday evening last, Governor McEnery, in company with a gentleman, was enjoying a little dinner in a private room at Hoyt's. The Governor was busily engaged in conversation, when who should intrude himself, unasked, and enter the room but the *de facto* Kellogg. Hat in hand, and oscillating the top part of his body with sundry bows and bends, Kellogg advanced in front of McEnery, and extending his hand exclaimed in blandest tones: "Ah! Governor, how do you do? Glad to see you! haven't had the pleasure in a long time!" Gazing at the grimmacing and bending figure of Kellogg for full two minutes, while a mingled expression of disgust, amusement and contempt flitted over his face, McEnery slowly and blandly exclaimed: "I think, sir, you are mistaken in your man." Kellogg then beat a hasty retreat, considerably crestfallen and humiliated.

THE address of the Indian Commissioners "to the Christian public" still continues to provoke uncharitable comment. The Philadelphia Telegraph says of it: "When we consider the circumstances under which the present Indian Board came into office, and how gentlemen of unimpeachable integrity, who had the entire confidence of the Christian public were forced into retirement because they refused to become the pliant tools of thieves who are engagsd in plunderin both the government and the Indians, and the men who compose the present Board were put in their places because, as it was generally believed, they would be pliable we cannot give their address that credi which we would like to. The evidence are very plain that gigantic frauds hav been committed, and that the India Board has not attempted, as it was in dut bound, to check them. Its shuffling ap peal for Christian sympathy and suppor therefore, savors of impertinence, althoug it is gratifying so far as it is an indicatio that the Board feels the need of sympath and support of some kind other than tha which it gets from the rings."

CALIFORNIA, where "greebacks" ar unknown, is a bad stumbling block in th way of those who attempt to show the di astrous effect of a specie currency. Th financial article of the San Francisco Al of July 24th thus sums up the busine situation there:

"The public see in the future great a tivity based upon unusual local prosperit Exchange has become plenty, not onl against sterling in large sums, but als against currency at the East by prominen corporations. Coin, therefore, now cen centrates where previously it was deficien The rise in wheat has imparted grea cheerfulness to a large productive interes while it promises a large supply of ex change. In all quarters there are thos signs of a flow of coin which enlarges th views of lenders, and the resources of th stock market are very perceptibly widen ed. There are, however, various large op erations not yet matured, but which wi enter into the autumn business with mar ed vigor with all the greater effect that th foundations of the market are hardenin with some signs that the public may ru away with it prematurely. With chea freights, never before so low, high price of wheat, an overflow of bullion, a fu tide of immigration, a sound currenc freedom from debt, and all her resource showing an exuberance of growth, the r cord of the year 1875 is likely to be a sur prising one."

"CHRISTAINS IN POLITICS."

In an article under this title the Natio of last week says:

"It is easy to show that the argumen in favor of the adoption of this course wi regard to the Indian service differ in d gree only, and not in kind, from the argu ments in favor of putting religious men all other departments of the public servic or, in other words, of handing the sta over to the church. There is doubtle more need of them in the Indian servi than in others, but there is need of the in all. They are needed in the Pensi Bureau, in the collection of the interna revenue, in the appraiser's office at th Custom House, and in all other positio where a great deal has to be left, witho check or control, to the officers' hones and fidelity. The missionary societi have no special facilities for dealing wit the Indian service. They doubtless ha within their employ or within their know edge a considerable body of persons po sessing special fitness for the work Christainizing or civilizing savages, b they have no peculiar facilities for su plying men with special fitness for th work of disbursing government money large amounts, or for making large co tracts for supplies of various kinds ar seeing that they are properly executed Indeed, any large business house whic had a great deal of this kind of work do would never think of applying to mi sionary societies for men to do it. I therefore, the religious organizations a fit to take charge of the Indians, they a fit to take charge of the treasury and th Attorney-General's office. If we nee religious men for Indian agents, we nee them for collectors and appraisers ar marshals. There is no escaping from th conclusion. The temptations to knaver may be less strong in these latter office than in the Indian agencies, but they exi in all. If nothing but the church can re form the civil service, to the church let u go. Every poor white man who pays tax, or draws a pension, or sues out writ, is as much entitled to its protectio as Red Cloud or Lone Wolf."

THE TWO VILLAGES.

Over the river, on the hill,
Lieth a village white and still,
And all around the forest trees
Shiver and whisper in the breeze.
Over it sailing shadows go
Of soaring hawk, and screaming crow,
And mountain grasses low and sweet,
Grow in the middle of every street.

Over the river, under the hill,
Another village lieth still.
There I see in a cloudy night
Twinkling stars of household light,
Fires that gleam from the smithy's door.
Mists that curl on the river shore,
And in the roads no grasses grow,
For the wheels that hasten to and fro.

In that village on the hill,
Never a sound of smithy or mill;
The houses are thatched with grass and flowers,
Never a clock to toll the hours.
The marble doors are always shut,
You can not enter hall or hut,
All the villagers lie asleep,
Never again to sow or reap,
Never in dreams to moan or sigh,
Silent and idle and low they lie.

In that village under the hill,
When the night is starry and still,
Many a weary soul in prayer,
Looks to that other village there,
And weeping and sighing longs to go,
Up to that home from this below;
Longs to sleep by the forest wild,
Whither have vanished wife and child,
And heareth, praying, this answer fall,
"Patience, that village shall hold ye all."

JENNY LIND.

A VERY PRETTY STORY OF THE RENOWNED SONGSTRESS—A CHARACTERISTIC LETTER.

[Niagara Falls Letter to the N. O. Picayune.]

There is an old friend of mine here, Captain St. Clair Thomasson, who used to be "the most popular captain on the river"—Captain Thomasson, who says that he is afraid of only two things under heaven and earth—a mad dog and a widow--and who used to believe in Spiritualism, until the medium told him there was a wife waiting for him in heaven, and she was a widow—Captain Thomasson, whom everybody knows, and he tells a pretty story of the beautiful singer, Jenny Lind, who came here on a visit when I was a little girl in pantalettes. It seems that she came up the river on the Captain's steamer, the Magnolia; he fell in love with her, of course, he always does, escorted her from St. Louis to this place and accompanied her on the morning after her arrival to see the mighty Horse-shoe falls—when she had drawn near enough to take in its awful grandeur, all unconscious of the crowd that had followed, more to see Jenny Lind than the falls, this noble woman and simple child of genius fell on her knees with clasped hands, and, raising her tearful eyes to heaven, sobbed out in broken English this touching little prayer:

"Almighty God, wilt Thou be pleased to accept my heartfelt and most grateful thanks for allowing me to look upon this, one of Thy greatest works. Its creation tells us there is a God, and if there is an unbeliever on the face of the earth, be pleased to bring him forth and show him this mighty work of Thine."

The Captain has never forgotten this prayer. How could he forget it? and I have given it to you, word for word, as he repeated it to me on the steps of the hotel last evening. He has also given me a letter that he received from the famous singer after her marriage. I send you a copy; would not part with the original for anything. Read and see what a womanly woman the celebrity was:

NEW YORK, May 22, 1852.

My dear, good Capt. Thomasson:

You will believe me when I tell you that I was really glad to receive your kind, friendly letter. I know you felt for me, for I put great trust and earnest confidence in a character like yours, and will, to my last breath, continue to feel perfectly sure never to be deceived in similar honest faces as that of your own kind. Do you understand that straightforward language, my good Captain? I know you do; and if you were here I would heartily shake you by the hand and tell you how beyond words I feel happy; and what a rich blessing God hath given me in a husband I not only love with intense, warm love, but one who I also can fully and truly respect and admire, and whose advices are the wisest and purest. I did not think when he played for you at Springfield (do you remember?) that I was going to give him, and with a light heart, too, my whole life and existence; and little did I fancy that he feels toward me as he did and has done for years passed.

My dear, good Captain, why does not your friend appreciate such a solid friend as you are? I can not help feeling that you will still see your heart's desire accomplished, and that you yet may, one day, from experience know what it is to be married, and happily married.

My most serious wishes go with you and I shall not forget you, good Captain, and do not cease to believe that God most surely will give you "your heart's desire," as long as you wish a thing so holy as a wedded life. God has shone me a great wonder in sending me a friend just when I thought; now it is too late to expect any earthly happiness more, and why should He not in His graciousness think of you—you are much better than I.

Shall I really give you what you asked of me for your little friend? Well, so I will. Tell her when she gets your gift that it is the hair of a person who truly believes that Capt. Thomasson is made to make a good woman very happy, and that when he gives away his heart he gives it entirely and with confidence.

We leave America this next Saturday, the 29th inst., in the Atlantic. We do not intend to ever return to this country again, and God also knows if I shall ever see you again. If not we will, through the only Mediator—the only door through which we will find entrance to heaven—our Savior, our blessed, Holy Savior—certainly meet again, where no separation, no sorrow, no grief, is to be.

Oh, dear friend! Let us prepare ourselves for that lasting joy, and never cease to feel that next to the immense gift of this, our Savior, is pure affection and pure friendship of greatest value, and that people who have felt these feelings here below certainly will continue to feel the same "up stairs," and therefore it is that my good Captain will find me even in heaven his truly attached friend. God be with you.

JENNY GOLDSCHMIDT, born Lind.

P. S.--My husband sends you many kind messages.

A BEAUTIFUL PARLOR ORNAMENT.

A beautiful ornament for the sitting-room can be made by covering a common glass tumbler with moss, the latter fastened in place by sewing-cotton wound round. Then glue dried moss upon a saucer, into which set the tumbler, filling it and the remaining space in the saucer with loose earth from the woods. Plant the former with a variety of ferns and the latter with wood violets. On the edge of the grass also plant some of the nameless little evergreen vines which bear red (scarlet) berries, and whose dark, glossy, ivy-like foliage will trail over the fresh blue and white of the violet with beautiful effect. Another good plan is to fill a rather deep plate with some of the nameless but beautiful silvery and light green and delicate pink mosses, which are met with in profusion in all swamps and marshes. This can be kept fresh and beautiful as long as it is not neglected to water it profusely once a day. It must, of course, be placed in the shade, or the moss will blanch and die. In the centre of this a clump of large azure violets should be placed, adding some curious lichens and pretty fungus growth from the barks of forest trees, and a few cones, shells, and pebbles.

THE NEW OBSERVATORY AT VIENNA.

A new observatory has been lately erected at Vienna, says the London Athenæum, on a scale corresponding with the modern requirements of astronomy, which are so different from what they were a century ago. The former establishment, indeed, which was built in 1753, was never well adapted for its purpose. Extensive alterations were made in it by the elder Littrow (who took the direction in 1819, after filling the chair of astronomy successively at Cracow and Kasan); but its situation in the heart of the city was greatly against it as a place for observing work. The present director (born at Kasan in 1811), who succeeded his father on his death in 1840, soon began to agitate for the erection of a new observatory, though it was nearly thirty years before the first practical step was taken toward carrying it out; nor did the actual building commence until last year, the plan having been approved in 1873. It was, above all things, important to select a suitable site, removed from the close proximity of the town and at a somewhat greater elevation. Such was found at a place known as the Turk-enschanze, or Turk-fort, a ridge or hill on the northwestern boundary of Vienna, famous historically as the scene of the victory gained by King John Sobieski, of Poland, over the Turks in 1683. The hill on which the new observatory is built is about two hundred and fifty feet above the level of the Danube, and commands a fine view over the whole city and surrounding district; the atmosphere is usually free there from mist, and possesses that clearness and transparency which are so necessary for the observation of faint objects. From a copy of the ground plan and elevation which has been sent to us, the arrangements of the observatory itself appear to be well adapted for the prosecution of observations of every class, and its establishment will mark a new epoch in Austrian astronomy.

BURSTING OF A RESERVOIR.

Fearful floods are reported from Monmouthshire, England, through the bursting of a reservoir supplying the canal. The town of Usk was inundated, and the main thoroughfare in Monmouth rendered impassable. From Ross, Hereford and Caerleon similar distressing reports were sent. The rainfall in Bristol and the neighborhood within a single day and night reached the quantity of two and a half inches. Floods also prevailed throughout the West of England. The Frome river, which runs through Bristol, rose nine feet above the ordinary level, and thousands of acres of land along its banks through Gloucestershire to the Severn were inundated. In some instances, cattle and sheep were swept away, and in many others they were rescued only with considerable difficulty. Business was entirely dispensed with in the town of Frome, the streets being flooded so deep that they had to be crossed in boats. Fields of new mown hay were swept away or spoiled, cattle being driven from the pastures. A wall ninety feet long, which enclosed a reservoir, waa forced out, the water rushing with terrible force over the adjacent lands, flooding many houses and washing away cattle and trees. Scarcely a field of corn is left standing in the west of England, the heavy rains having beaten the crops down. The whole of Baptist Mills, a low lying part of Bristol, was under water, and hundreds of people were living in the upper parts of the houses, food being taken to them in boats and landed in at the upper windows. Thirteen lives are reported to have been lost.

A MAN WHO DIDN'T OVER-ESTIMATE HIMSELF.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

A Hebrew merchant from a Western city went into one of our large wholesale houses, the other day, and said he wished to buy about $1,500 worth of goods. He was willing to pay $1,200 cash, and give his note for ninety days for the rest of the bill. The firm looked up the house which the customer represented, and came to the conclusion that his note would't be of much value. They concluded, however, to sell him the goods they desired, making a sufficient advance in the usual price to cover the amount of the note. The sale was made, and the bill amounted to $1,450. The purchaser paid the $1,200, and drew his note for the remainder.

"Now, mine vriends," said he, "I vants you to gif me von present. I alvays has a present after so big a bill."

"Well," replied the merchant, "we can't give you much of a present, but you can pick out a necktie for yourself, if you wish."

"No, no. I vants no neckties. I vants a silk dress for mine vife."

"O, we can't do that," said the merchant, "but I'll tell you what we will do. We will give you your note."

"My note! No, py my gracious, I take ze necktie!"

AT the Liverpool Court of Passage lately a servant claimed damages for libel against a former mistress for stating, in answer to an enquiry about the servant's character, that "she was neither strictly honest nor strictly sober." It was urged in defence that this was a privileged communication, the portion in it complained of being a specific answer to a specific question with reference to the character of a domestic servant. The Court so held, and non-suited the plaintiff.

AFTER A WHILE.

After a while is a beautiful day—
The storm will be ended and brighter the sun,
The weariness over the task will be done,
Some sweet thing is coming to every one,
After a while.

After a while is a prosperous day:
Then we shall have all the wisdom we need;
Our earnest endeavors shall always succeed,
Till every ideal expand to a deed,
After a while.

After a while is an affluent day,
When our fugitive treasure shall all be secure,
And we shall forget that we ever were poor,
When patience shall blossom and friendship endure,
After a while.

After a while is a halcyon day,
When the love we have lavished our bosoms shall bless,
Then shall be true every hand that we press,
The hea[rt] we confide in, the lips we caress,
After a while.

After a while, 'tis a merciful day,
Filled with all comfort and free from all fear,
And thrilled with all love. Ah! if only 'twas clear,
What the day of the month and the month of the year,
After a while.

After a while, 'Tis a far-away time;
For now, while impatiently counting, I see
'Tis not in the calendar open to me,
So it must be in God's, in the life that's to be.
After a while.

—The Independent.

KEEPING BABIES ALIVE.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Modern society seems to be opposed to babies. Fewer of them are born—or is Prof. Walker right in denying this common belief?—and more of them seem to die. The elaborate appliances of civilization for preserving life by hospitals, etc., are apparently outstripped by its resources, in the share of the filth incident to a big city and of the hurry and worry inseparable from modern life, for destroying it. The mortality among children this summer has been very great. The lake excursion just inaugurated may save very many lives in Chicago, but the death-roll is already of a ghastly length, and every day adds to it. The most succesful life-saving inititution in the world, as far as babies are concerned, is probably the Antwerp (Belgium) *creche*. It was founded 1866, during the cholera epidemic. The charge for taking care of a child is only a cent a day, or five cents per week. At these low rates the annual profit is over $3,000. The following sketch of its management will be found of value:

For the food of very young infants there is provided a bread-soup, or biscuit-panada, made of white bread and arrowroot boiled in milk and water. This is given at 10 A. M. and between 2 and 5 P.M., and, for a drink between time, thin barley-water. For unweaned children 7 months old and more, the panada is given once a day; in the morning; at 2 o'clock P. M. a pap of gruel; and three times a week a bouillon of beef or veal, from which the fat is carefully skimmed. This soup is to be prepared with semolino (a sort of bran.) For children who have been weaned, at 10 A. M. the panada, but thicker, at 12:30 P. M. beef or veal soup, with rice and semolino, followed by vegetables, of which potatoes are not to constitute more than the one-sixth part; at 5 P. M. slices of bread and butter; for drink, a ptisan flavored with licorice. All these drinks and soups are made fresh every day, The creche is carefully, thoroughly, and continually ventilated, and streams of fresh air poured in constantly; but the children are never exposed to any draught. No flowers are allowed; the cradles are aired frequently and the infants taken into the air as often as the weather permits. The temperature of the creche is kept as nearly as possible at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, but lowered a little in the evening. In respect of cleanliness, the regulations of the creche seem to leave nothing to be desired. Every child is washed and combed in the morning and before the first meal, and its hands and face washed after eating. They are undressed, sponged all over when washed, then rubbed dry with clean towels. From May till October they have a tepid bath every day, two hours after eating, remaining in the bath ten minutes. Scolding is rarely resorted to, coporal punishment absolutely forbidden; the rule of treatment is tenderness. They may be caressed but not embraced; their sleep is not to be interrupted: they are never to be excited; nor lifted up by one arm, nor let lie too long upon the same side; confectionery is prohibited, and the babies kept with head cool, stomach easy, feet warm.

Attention to these rules, not only in American creches but in American homes, would save thousands of nfant lives every year. Ignorance is largely responsible for the present massacre of the innocents.

PRUSSIAN MILITARY TRAINING.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph writes: "A very interesting letter from Metz in a French military paper gives details of the kind of drill Prussian troops are subjected to. If the account be correct, actual campaigning must appear like a holiday to them in comparison with their peace training.

"Military marches take place daily, no matter what the weather or temperature may be. The men are invariably in heavy marching order. They start 5 A. M, after having taken coffee and return to quarters about 11 or 12. The forces are divided into corps—one of them, in forage caps, is supposed to represent the enemy. The cavalry is specially trained in reconnoitering duties, and a couple of troops invariably accompany the infantry. The troops are never allowed to enter a village; each man takes some bread and meat with him, and when the halt is called, if near any town or hamlet, each squad of twenty men detaches two, who are sent to purchase wine or brandy. The men who have no money are generally allowed to have a pull at the flask of their comrades better off than themselves. This is an understood thing. The officers mostly do without eating; the few who require refreshment are content with a sandwich. Each halt lasts three-quarters of an hour. At the signal given by the bugle the sentries and outposts, which are stationed all round to a distance of eight hundred metres, instantly fall in. The return homewards is widely different from the marching out. There is no more manœuvering; the body of the men march in two lines right and left of the road with a group of singers in the middle. Patriotic songs are the rule where the words 'Konig' and 'Vaterland' are of frequent occurence. The Bavarians are partial to warlike ditties in which the 'Erb-Feind' seems severely handled. Ever since last Thursday all the non-commissioned officers are engaged in making fascines and throwing up earthworks. They start 6 P. M., and remain out all night. On dark nights a powerful lamp, like that of a light-house, is used.

"This seems hard work. In South Germany the training seems equally practical and severe. Mr. Victor Tissot's book, 'Voyage au Pays des Millards,' of which more presently, shows how recruits are trained at Ulm: 'They are especially practiced in marksmanship and gymnastics. For two hours every day they are kept firing at targets which bear a strong resemblance of the distant outline of Zouaves and Turcos. The instructors in musketry are all Prussian, and come from the school of musketry at Spandau. Moreover, they are frequently practiced in the operations of real warfare. Quite recently the railway station at Ulm was "captured by surprise" by a body of Bavarian recruits, the emplyees were all made prisoners, while the special "railway battalion" took possession of the railway stock, and organized railway etappen.' At other times M. Tissot assures us that the men are trained in 'requisitioning' villages, which seems carrying professional zeal very far indeed."

A NARROW ESCAPE.

A LADY WHILE SICK IN BED IS BITTEN BY A COPPERHEAD SNAKE.

[Courier-Journal, 6th.]

A most singular circumstance occurred a few nights ago to the wife of Mr. James Carr, formerly a clerk in the Galt House in this city, and now passenger agent for the Louisville and Nashville road at Memphis. Mrs. Carr has been visiting recently some friends at Tradewater, Ky., on the Louisville, Paducah and Southwestern railroad. While there she became sick and was confined to her bed. She was required by her physician to take medicine at certain hours during the night at the time referred to, and the vessel containing it was placed in a chair beside the bed so that she would not be under the necessity of waking her friends.

When the hour came for her to take a dose of the medicine she reached towards the chair for the phial and spoon, but they were not there. Mrs. Carr supposed that they had by some means been thrown to the floor and reached down for them, when something struck her on the hand, causing a slight stinging sensation.

The lady was frightened and called to her friends, who quickly arose and made a light. When she told them what had happened they looked under the bed and there found a large copperhead snake lying in his coil, with his head erect, hissing and protruding his tongue in that defiant manner characteristic of the venomous monster when angry.

The only remedy in the house was a part of a bottle of whisky, which is considered the best of antidotes for a snake bite. The lady drank all there was in the bottle, and the quantity was probably sufficient to save her life but not enough to prevent very serious and fearful effects.

As quickly as possible the family physician was called in, but he was unable to arrest the inflammation which instantly commenced. On the following morning the lady was very sick. Her arm was swollen almost as large as the crown of a man's hat, and the hand seemed as though it would burst. Everything known to the medical profession was done to relieve her sufferings and allay the irritation. After twenty-four hours' treatment she showed symptoms of improvement, and the strongest hopes for her recovery were entertained.

Mrs. Carr was brought to this city yesterday, and is now at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Daniel McAllister. She is much improved, and it is thought she will get well.

THE COMMERCIAL VALUE OF FEMALE BEAUTY.

The United State district court of Oregon has given Emertine Koch, a German girl of 19 summers, $2,000 damages for injuries sustained while on a passage in the steerage of the Oregon Steamship company's steamer Oriflamme, last March, from San Francisco to Portland. The libellant could not speak English, and the steward in charge of the steerage could not speak German. The family with whom Emertine traveled were cabin passengers, and had procured for her a steerage ticket. She was struck by some boxes of tin which, by the roll of the ship, between San Francisco bar and Point Reyes, going at usual speed, were thrown down and inflicted upon her a wound, leaving a permanent scar, which disfigures her forehead. Judge Deady in his opinion gallantly remarks: "In this country, at least, it is still open to every woman, however poor or humble, to obtain a secure and independent position in the community by marriage. In that matter, which is said to be the chief end of her existence, comeliness is a consideration of comparative importance in the case of every daughter of Eve." It having been judicially decided that the chances to marry are open to every daughter of Eve, it becomes carriers to the Oregon country to exercise great caution in transporting fair freight, as heavy damages will be likely to follow any neglect in this direction.

THE HIGHEST BRIDGE IN THE WORLD.

[Danville (Ky.) Advocate.]

The highest bridge in the world will be built at the crossing of the Kentucky river, on the Cincinnati Southern Railway, near the Shaker ferry. The Baltimore Bridge Company, one of the most noted in the United States, has secured the contract. The bridge will consist of an iron deck truss of three spans of 375 feet each, centre to centre, supported by two piers and two abutments. The piers will be built of masonry to a height of 64 feet and 6 inches above low-water mark, and the additional distance below low-water mark will soon be determined by borings under the control of the resident engineer. These piers will be 120 feet long end to end of cut water, and 35 wide on the top, buit hollow, with the walls 24 feet from the end. Upon the masonry will rest the iron trestle work. The grade line is 275 feet 6 inches above low water. The abutments will be built upon the cliffs on each side of the river, and are to be 48 feet high, depending upon the shape of the ledges of rock. When this structure is completed, Kentuckians can well point with pride to the highest bridge upon this continent.

FOR CUPID DEAD.

When Love is dead what more but funeral rites—
To lay his sweet corse lovingly to rest,
To cover him with rose and eglantine,
And all fair posies that he loved the best?

What more but kisses for his close-shut eyes—
His cold, still lips that never more will speak—
His hair, too bright for dust of death to dim—
The flush scarce faded from his frozen cheek?

What more but tears that will not warm his brow,
Although they burn the eyes from which they start?
No bitter weeping or more bitter words
Can rouse to one more throb that puiseless heart.

So dead he is, who once was so alive!
In summer, when the ardent days were long,
He was as warm as June, as gay and glad
As any bird that swelled its throat with song.

So dead! yet all things were his ministers—
All birds and blossoms, and the joyous June!
Would they had died, and kept sweet Love alive:
Since he is gone the world is out of tune.

LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

DON PIATT'S OBSERVATIONS.

Don Piatt writes to the Washington Capital the following "editorial notes at sea:"

We looked calmly upon the tearful leave-taking going on all about us. How frantically wives threw themselves into the arms of fond husbands and wet their shirt-bosoms with the salt water of our life's sea.

Said one, between sobs, "It was so cru-cru-el of you not to let me take Ned. I know-ow-ow he'll be neglected and suf-suf-suffer."

Ned, pet name for a child, we thought, how hard to have the mother separated from the darling of her heart. But the husband, his eyes wet with tears, assured her that Ned should not be neglected. He would see to Ned himself.

"And cut his meat and make his bed?" sobbed she.

"Yes, darling."

"And bathe him in bran and warm water and comb and cu-cu-curl his tail?"

Yes, there was no mistaking it, Neddy was a little dog, a wretched poodle or black and tan, that was drawing from the depth these burning tears. . . .

We have aboard two celebrities—Clara Morris and Kate Field. Both of our celebrities were carried below, and up to the present writing neither has put in an appearance, either on deck or at table. The sea is no respecter of persons, and genius goes under deck howling same as the stupidest landlubber. The trembling ocean would fetch the most dignified. Think of the greatest in that line, old George, the father of his country, on shipboard, with his immortal lips blue and his immortal countenance ashy white; his patriotic legs stretched apart, and his patriotic stomach throwing up its patriotic contents. A fit of seasickness, it is said, saved England an invasion. The great Napoleon had made all his preparations to cross the Channel in force, when the whim seized him to take a little run out for observation. He had been to sea before, and believed he possessed sea legs, but the channel taught him a lesson. The great captain threw up his boots, and returning to land swore that for all England he would not again undergo such an attack.

In behalf of our two celebrities we had floral demonstrations and a salute. No end of boquets were brought aboard with cards attached, while even Will Winter, the mildest-mannered man who ever scuttled a theatrical craft or cut an artistic throat, held out his little hand and spoke with a voice that bubbled up through tears. As for the salute given Clara Morris by Jarrett & Palmer from the Plymouth Rock, it sounded wonderfully like an old-fashioned, brass-mounted horse-pistol—for such is the kingdom of God—but it was a salute all the same, and everybody waved and the colors dipped as if it had come from a forty-two pounder smoothbore welcoming in the Fourth o' July at or near the Centennial.

While scratching away on deck in a sheltered nook on "Smith's adjustable table or every man his own writing desk," who should come creeping up the gangway stairs but Kate Field, our brilliant contributor to the Tribune. This slender maiden, with her rich chestnut-colored hair tumbling about her graceful shoulders, was blue about the lips, while her face had precisely the tint of the stone purchased by Mullett—the mighty Mullett—with which to build the Chicago Custom House. Miss Kate failed as Peg Woffington, but had she tried "Lost at Sea" or appeared as the seasick heroine in "Harold Fitz Killene: or, the Black Avenger of the Spanish Main," her present get-up would have been a grand success.

"How do you feel?" we asked, seeking to be sympathetic.

"I don't feel like the morning star, but shoo fly, don't bother me."

"Do you apply that to the seasickness or to the questioner?"

"To both," responded the seasick Kate, sinking into a steamer chair marked "Stone, N. Y."

Nothing tries one more than a sea voyage, and it is no disparagement of man or woman to say after such trial that he or she was not precisely the sort of person one would expect or hope to meet in heaven; meaning that such seafaring individual would mar the harmony of the celestial harpists, and thereby greatly depreciate that happiness of our Hebrew home which consists in walking about streets paved with precious stones, carrying gold harps in our hands and singing Old Hundred forever. We make all allowance, then, for this brilliant journalist, who, so far has been just sick enough to be miserable, and gives one the business end of her tongue when accosted. . . .

We had a dinner with the everlasting toasts, noted for a handsome speech from the captain, a thoroughbred seaman, who, during the fogs and while we were in the ice region never left the deck. The toasts were commonplace, and speeches a bore. Our real amusement came off in the evening, when, with the discovered music, Miss Kate Field presided at the piano and quite captured the ship by her exquisite music. We were quite taken aback by the purity, strength, cultivation and pathos of her voice; and we marvelled much that if Kate Field would leave journalism, where she has been so successful, why with that remarkable voice of hers she did not try opera. By the bye, as the seasickness disappears, Miss Kate exhibits her better side, and will leave the ship with the kindest feelings from all for the part she has played in making a rather dull voyage agreeable. After all, in the struggle a woman must make who enters upon the paths to fame and wealth held sacred to men alone, there's so much that is mean and unjust in her treatment that to retain a sweetness and patience of spirit is really marvellous.

THE PRINCE OF WALES GRANT.

[Karl Blind's London letter to the N. Y. Evening Post.]

True to their somewhat courtier-like practice, the large majority of the London papers give but a few paltry notices about the numerous and largely-attended meetings in the provincial towns, where strongly-worded protests against the grant for the Prince of Wales' trip to India have been and are still being adopted. In a great measure, these protests proceed from the growing republican tendencies among the English working classes. This, however, is not the only cause and root of the movement. Many advanced liberals of the middle class, headed by aldermen and similar civic representatives, have in not a few cases joined the protest meetings in the country. It is otherwise in London, where the tradesmen are mainly dissatisfied with the court because the Queen lives in absolute retirement and spends but little money; very different, in this, from the Prince, who spends everything, and even much more, than he has. Here in London the meetings held against the grant have been excessively organized by the republican working class.

Nevertheless, every carful observer who was present in the House of Commons during the debate must have seen that there was an under-current, I will not say of opposition, but, at least, of displeasure, even in that loyal assembly. Mr. Disraeli himself, who, I understand, had been initiated rather late into the Prince's plans, indulged in various ironical remarks which tickled the House enormously at the expense of the Heir Apparent. He said, for instance, that the Prince might have gone to India in a style of great splendor; in this case, it would perhaps have been advisible to let him found, when there, "A new order of Chivalry." The emphasis with which Disraeli pronounced the latter word created prolonged hilarity. Everybody seemed to think of the Prince's only military achievement during a sham fight, when, being captured through his want of strategical knowledge, he laughed at his would-be captors, and spurring his charger, rode away with all speed, contrary to the war code of sham manœuvres. Disraeli then remarked that the Prince, under the programme mentioned, might have rivalled the magnificence of a Great Mogul; but, he quietly added, with a dropping of his voice, "this would, after all, have been too costly." Again the House roared with laughter. Then the Premier suddenly assumed a tone of such obviously exaggerated laudation that a suppressed titter went through the House—not a few thinking that there was a hidden sneer in those bombastic words.

The journals did not make any observation on these significant occurrences. Nor did they allude to the fact of both sides of the House having loudly called for Sir Wilfrid Lawson, who was known to be an opponent of the grant, and whose satirical performances are always enjoyed by the members, irrespective of party. His extraordinary escapade, in which he cut up mercilessly the project of the princely journal, was accompanied by the incessant laughter of his hearers. It was only when he suddenly spoke of a "shadow on the wall," which indicated some possibility of popular dissatisfaction with the monarchy, that his voice was nearly drowned by conservative murmurs. However, when a tory member (Lord Churchill) proposed an increase of the grant, the House indulged in such persistent noise that scarcely a few words of the speech could be caught. Evidently, a large number of members, though quite unwilling to refuse the grant, enjoyed immensely the idea of poking a little fun at the Prince.

I may add that I hear from a very good source that the Queen herself is by no means enthusiastic about this trip of her son to India. The Princess of Wales, who is to remain behind, is, if possible, even less enthusiastic in the matter. I am also informed that the words spoken by Mr. Disraeli: "His Royal Highness does not go to India as the representative of Her Majesty"—words repeated in identical terms by Lord Hartington, the leader of the opposition—were inserted in the speeches of these two prominent men at the express desire of the Queen.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S MONUMENT.

Matthew Noble, the British sculptor, has just completed the lettering on his ornamental bust of Sir John Franklin, which is soon to be erected in Westminister Abbey. The bust rivals, as a work of art, the same sculptor's statue of the artic explorer, which stands by the side of the Athenæum club. On the apex of the marble niche enclosing the portrait is carved a conger eel, and the word "Nisu;" below the bust is the text, "O, ye frost and cold, O, ye ice and snow, bless ye the Lord; praise him and magnify him forever," with a base-relief of the Erebus and Terror locked in by the ice, and the following verse by Tennyson:

Not here; the white North has thy bones,
And thou, heroic sailor soul,
Art passing on thine happier voyage now
Toward no earthly pole.

On the left side of the monument are cut the words: "To the memory of Sir John Franklin. Born, April 16th, 1786, at Spilsby, Lincolnshire. Died, June 11, 1847, off point Victory, in the Frozen ocean. The beloved chief of the gallant crew who perished with him in completing the discovery of the northwest passage." A tribute to the memory of Lady Franklin, written by Dean Stanley, is to be cut in the right side of the niche before the monument is put in Westminster Abbey.

A CHILD'S EVENTFUL HISTORY.

A Massachusetts paper relates the following: "Passengers on Conductor Johnson's train on the eastern railroad have noticed at a house close to the road, just beyond the North Beverly station, on a piazza next them, a beautiful little girl of about three years old. She is always there when Mr. Johnson's train passes, as he is a near relative. She was born on board a ship in the Pacific ocean. Before she was three days old her mother died. Before she was seven days old the ship was wrecked and sank. Her father, who was captain of the vessel, the infant, and one sailor were saved in a boat. The babe was wrapped in a blanket and kept warm, and the sailor paid every attention to her and kept her alive with biscuit soaked in water, and was hardly less attentive to the little one's wants than her father. Ten days after the wreck the three were picked up in an English vessel and taken to Liverpool. Thence they came to this country, and the little one has been brought up at the house of her grandparents, close by the railroad, near the North Beverly station."

NOT ON THE BILLS.

As the orchestra were taking their seats at the Boston Museum last Tuesday evening, a man apparently about forty years of age, well dressed and of intelligent appearance, arose in the centre of the balcony and said in a clear voice: "Ladies and gentlemen, before the entertainment commences this evening I should like to tell you all, that unless you change your way of living, and follow in the footsteps of Jesus Christ instead of wasting your lives in theatres, you will all certainly go to hell." The audience was at first so astonished that there was a momentary silence, which was followed by mingled applause and hisses, and the man was put out by the ushers without any resistance. He went directly to the Boston Theatre where he began the same speech. He was then taken to a station house, where it was ascertained that he had been a member of the Cambridge Divinity School and had become insane from overwork.

A HINT TO DYSPEPTICS.

[Medical Journal.]

We have seen dyspeptics who suffered untold torments with almost every kind of food. No liquid could be taken without suffering; bread became a burning acid; meat and milk were solid and liquid fires. We have seen these same sufferers trying to avoid food and drink, and even going to the enemy syringe for sustenance. And we have seen their torments pass away and their hunger relieved by living upon the white of eggs which had been boiled in bubbling water for thirty minutes. At the end of the week we have given the hard yolk of the egg, with the white, and upon this diet alone, with fluid of any kind, we have seen them begin to gain flesh and strength, and refreshing sleep. After weeks of this treatment they have been able, with care, to begin upon food.

LAKE BIGLER.

The Reno Journal Says: For beauty of natural scenery probably no lake in the world equals Lake Bigler. Situated between the summit of the Sierra and California, at an attitude of over 6,200 feet above the level of the sea, over thirty miles in length, an average width of perhaps twelve miles, and a depth of over 1,600 feet, surrounded by mountains whose snow-capped peaks tower thousands of feet above its mirror-like surface, Lake Bigler is to the lover of nature beautiful beyond description. Whether rowing lazily over its smooth waters, or peering into its clear depths below, or wrapt in admiration by the view of its surrounding scenery, it is alike and at all times a feast of beauty to the eye, and a source of inspiration to the mind.

VARIETIES.

"A LADY living near Troy has a piece of soap supposed to be a hundred years old." Guess that won't wash.

"Do you like codfish balls, Mr. Wiggins?" Mr. Wiggins, hesitatingly: I really don't know; I don't recollect attending one."

LARGE quantities of unripe and unsound fruit are being destroyed in New York by order of the Sanitary Commission of that city.

ONLY one "Duke" at Saratoga yet—dry times for the fashionable expectants. Twenty "Counts" might be picked up in the fashionable cities with organs on their backs.—[Boston Post.

"DOES the Court understand you to say that you saw the editor intoxicated?" "Not at all, Sir, only I've seen him in such a-a-a-flurry as to attempt to cut out copy with the snuffers; that's all."

IT is reported that the French Government has entered into a contract with an English firm for the construction of several high-speed torpedo boats, to be built entirely of steel, and to be thoroughly sea-going craft.

A SEA lion in the Zoological Gardens at Paris, has distinguished himself by saving the life of a little boy who had tumbled in, and couldn't get out in consequence of the high basin. The seal held him up until help was at hand.

AMONG the London cabmen are to be found a former Governor of the Bank of England, an ex-M. P., a late Fellow of a Cambridge College, and a clergyman who was one of the respondents in a remarkable clerical divorce case.—[Boston Journal.

"Warm hearts are what we want now," said one of the brethren, twirling a 10-cent stamp with an air of reckless benovolence, "plenty of warm hearts, that will inspire ready hands to dive deep into full pockets and fork over the balance of that $100,000,"—[Brooklyn Argus.

CONDUCTOR at the bridge depot: "All aboard now for Seymour! Passengers who can't swim had better remain behind, for the company hasn't any time to drag for bodies! Only four tickets between here and Indianapolis, and a fine view of the waters from the windows! All aboard, now!"

A PRISONER in a Texas jail illustrated the old saying of "out of the frying pan into the fire," by escaping from his place of confinement into a woods near by, only to find himself a prey to a huge rattlesnake, which bit him so badly that he was obliged to deliver himself up in order to save his life.

A MAN smuggling tobacco, from Belgium into France, clothed himself from head to foot with the leaves and then put on his ordinary clothes. Having some distance to walk he got into a perspiration, and his skin absorbing the strength of the tobacco, caused severe illness, resulting in his detection. At last accounts he was not expected to live.

THE cry comes from all the watering-places that there is a terrible scarcity of beaux. Why doesn't some man of capital and enterprise gather up a few hundreds of the young men who are loafing about the streets and dress them up genteelly and take them to Saratoga, Cape May, Long Branch, &c., and hire them out to the girls for beaux at so much per day? There's millions in it.—[Courier-Journal.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1875.

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For Sheriff—ROBERT H. PATTERSON.
Clerk of Courts—JAMES P. O'NEILL.
County Commissioners—JAMES IRVIN, JOHN O'REILLY.
Controller—WILLIAM H. MECHLING.
Recorder—WILLIAM E. GILES.
Treasurer—JAMES ENGLISH.
Register—ALEXANDER M'FARLAND.
Director of the Poor—HENRY R. HUNTER.

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From and after this date all persons subscribing by the year for THE WEEKLY POST, either single or in clubs, will receive a beautiful engraving; exquisitely designed, perfectly finished and printed on heavy engraving card board. These engravings may be readily framed in any style desired, and will make splendid parlor ornaments. Our patrons could not purchase these engravings at retail for much, if any less than the subscription price of THE WEEKLY POST, and one of which we shall present to every yearly subscriber. The picture will be at once forwarded upon receipt of the subscription. Our manner of enclosing it guarantees its delivery at its destination in as perfect condition as when it leaves this office.

THE WEEKLY POST is without doubt the largest, cheapest and best weekly in this State. Compare it with any other—"we are not afraid," and besides to demonstrate how highly it is valued, it is only necessary to note the fact that it enjoys a larger circulation than any Republican weekly journal in Pennsylvania. To single subscribers $2,00 and in clubs of five or more $1.50 per year. Address the publishers, Jas. P. Barr & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SENSATIONAL reports still continue from the Black Hills, to be regularly contradicted.

THE hay prospect in Ohio is not very good and the Hayes prospect is a great deal worse.

NOW the tax-gatherer waxes fat on his per centage, and the laboring man finds it difficult to get bread for his little ones.

THE Radicals in Ohio are getting badly discouraged. Their meetings are slimly attended and are wholly devoid of enthusiasm.

THE only way to beat the Ring is to get assessed before the first of September and vote against the Ring ticket.

THE President's kitchen organ, the Washington Republican has come to grief. Its extra claim for $50,000 for publishing the delinquent tax list has been disallowed. The President should see to this.

EVERY Democrat should consider himself a Committee of one to see that each anti-Ring voter is properly assessed before the 1st of September, so that the overthrow of the Ring may be placed beyond the shadow of a doubt.

IF you wish to help put down the Ring that imposes upon you the heavy burdens with which you are afflicted, be assessed before the 1st of September, pay your taxes before the 1st of October, and vote the Democratic ticket on the 2nd of November.

PITTSBURGH is in the grasp of a Radical Ring, and our municipal government costs more than twice as much *per capita* as in any other city in the country. How long can the people afford to keep this Ring in power?

PARKER, the ex-Treasurer of South Carolina, who broke jail a few nights ago, has been re-captured and placed in irons. He stopped at Camden to "point with pride" to his past record, and the officers nabbed him. The Chairman of the State Ring Committee ought to take warning.

EVERY candidate on the Radical local ticket is in some way connected with the Ring which has quardupled the debt and trebled the taxes in three years. Do the people want such men in office where they will be able to prolong the power of the Ring itself?

THE TWO POLITICAL STAPLES.

Very naturally, the two contending political parties, each seeking the control of the government, have their staple arguments to lay before the people; the object of each being, ostensibly at least, to enlighten the general public mind upon the leading topics in which the great body of our citizens feel an interest, and some of which they are indeed vitally interested. It is an axiom that men never willingly resign power which they may have acquired over their fellow men, no matter how acquired. Hence there is nothing surprising, or even unusual, in the tenacity with which the Radical Republicans cling to the offices, many of which have been so long abused most shamelessly. The real misfortune is, that the worst class of public men stick the most pertinaciously, and use the vilest methods, for retaining their positions. When all else seems to fail, and the bad men in power are forced to their dernier resort, it appears to take the direction of ingenuously contrived political platforms; gotten up, on some occasions, in imitation of the Declaration of Independence, or of Washington's Farewell Address. This is all well enough, as far it goes; and as our people are pretty shrewd, and by no means devoid of general intelligence, it has come to pass that political platforms are now tolerably well understood. Sensible voters, which we claim to be in the United States a large majority, have learned that the party which has ruled us, ever since the war, not only pay no respect to their own platforms, but that they go much farther, and in the most barefaced manner, repudiate even the people's Constitution.

Nothing whatever has been held sacred by the unscrupulous Republican majority in Congress, or their coadjutors in the Executive, and even at times in the Judical departments. The most binding obligations, which the Democratic party would have sacredly preserved intact, in the highest interests of the American people, have been trodden under foot, and utterly disregarded afterward, by the Radical Republicans, mainly for vile purposes of individual gain, and the gratification of personal ambition.

Now, when we are approaching a Presidential campaign year, this same party, once proudly governing everywhere, in the most tyrannical manner, finds itself brought to its marrow bones, before the people. And what is its watch-word, at such an important juncture? We know what its staple cry has been, for several years, as put forth and exemplified by its grand sachem, President Grant. "The South." "The South must be forced to become loyal. There is nothing like loyalty. Give me loyalty, or give me death! Ku-Klux the people. Fair play to the negro. Down with the Rebels; up with the scalawag carpet-baggers."

Well, these powerful arguments appear all at once to have lost their force; and instead of doing Republicanism any good, they are operating in a diametrically opposite direction, as they should; because they were largely false.

There must however be a staple political cry of some sort; and since the public conduct of the Republican Congress, and Republican executive officers, is indefensible, the last recourse of waning Republican demagogism is a desperate attack, a sortie from the Radical citadel upon the Democratic host which is now leading the people to take possession of their own. The Democratic party asks for nothing, seeks for nothing, expects nothing, that can injure the great body of our citizens. It is emphatically the party of the people. This is the army that the Republican wire workers are now endeavoring to overthrow, with a few paper wads, fired off by a dispirited, disrupted, and broken backed party.

The latest, and perhaps the only decided political staple screech that Republican presses and orators have on hand at present, is that relating to the currency; and that appears to be based chiefly upon a currency plank in the Democratic State platform of Ohio. Of course their immediate object is to reduce the Democratic vote of October in Ohio, and thus indirectly to strengthen Republican chances in the following national campaign. A great party that acknowledges itself reduced to such a strait as this, is clearly in a very bad way. Being in such a miserable fix, we need not wonder that Republican partizan presses proceed to misrepresent the Democratic party in connection with that, as they have persistently done generally for years. A party so completely divided as is the Republican party on the question of our national currency, must be wonderfully fitted to decide anything in this connection.

Since it appears to be their only staple, let them make the most of it. On the other hand, the staple of the Democratic argument consists of abundant, unanswerable charges of mal-administration, hurtful acts of Congress, unlawful and dangerous exercises of power by the President, illegal public extravagance, want of proper sympathy with our fellow citizens of the South, upholding corrupt men in office, seeking after a Third Term and continually deceiving the honest voters of the Union by every imaginable wicked device. The two political staples are quite different.

HERE is something to "point" to "with pride:"

City debt	$13,500,000.
City taxes	15 mills,

on an assessment at least 25 per cent. above the present actual cash value of the real estate subject to taxation. This constitutes the record of the Ring.

FACTS ABOUT THE CURRENCY.

The desirableness of having a currency interchangable for coin is not denied by the most wild inflationist. Then the currency would have a fixed value, and not as now, a variable and fluctuating one, rendering all contracts for the future uncertain and hazardous. The advantages of such a currency, redeemable in coin, are so well known and admitted, that no argument will be adduced here for the proof. The hasty and forced resumption of specie payments, as it is called, must be attended with such disastrous consequences that if properly understood and appreciated by even the hardest of hard money men would give him pause. For fourteen years we have been doing business with a currency of no fixed value, but one which has varied from 34½ cents on the dollar to about 90 cents. As the greenback dollar depreciated all commodities were nominally enhanced in price; and, *vice versa*, as the greenback dollar appreciated prices of commodities depreciated.

Hence people who bought commodities at the time the greenback was depreciated, and sold them when it appreciated, found himself a bankrupt without really knowing the reason why. Since the close of the war this constant appreciation of the greenback dollar and depreciation of the nominal value of everything which it could buy has been constantly going on, (with the exception of a few spasmodic reactions), and this depreciation has been a constant drag upon the debtor class, which comprises nearly all the dealers and traders of the country. They are like the Arctic explorer Barentz who attempted to reach the Pole on sledges over the ice, and discovered after weeks of weary struggles, that his footing, which he supposed firm and fixed as the eternal hills, had constantly drifted southward faster than he could advance northward over its surface, and that instead of advancing, he was absolutely retrograding. It is like a man attempting to go to Warren from Pittsburgh on a raft floating down stream, by commencing at the lower end and walking upward, even if the raft was continuous he would never arrive at his destination. Business men and traders have thus been constantly losing ground by depreciation of stocks on hand, hence innumerable failures and bankruptcies which must in the nature of things continue as long as like causes exist.

The creditor class of course is benefited to the extent of this appreciation of the currency; but we take it, this is more than sacrificed by the constant failure of his debtors and loss consequent upon this very appreciation. The forced resumption of specie payments will be simply to augment and aggravate these evils four-fold; and will simply result in transferring the property and effects of the debtor class to their creditors, at prices so fearfully shrunken and depreciated as will still leave them hopelessly insolvent and without hope of retrieving their fortunes, will cause such derangement of business and loss of credits as will completely clog the wheels of commerce—in short will end in utter bankruptcy and repudiation.

The declaring of the greenback, a legal tender for debts previously contracted was not only a clear violation of the Constitution by impairing the obligation of contracts, but was a gross violation of rights and justice; but it did not work a tithe of the evil (practically) that the forced resumption of specie payments, would entail upon the country. By the one you compelled the creditor class to take less than his contract; by the other you give him more. But bearing in mind the immense debt created—individual, municipal, State and National—during the depreciated when a debt was considered a blessing, and the great enhancement of prices in consequence of a redundant circulation, the latter is by far the greater hardship.

The objective point of a circulating medium interchangable for coin must be kept steadily in view, as the only sound basis; but to attempt to force it upon the country before the business of the country is prepared for it, is utter ruin and folly.

AN HONEST MAN.

When a man dies, and it can with truth be said of him, that he was "an honest man," what higher eulogium could be passed upon him? Honesty, of heart and soul, includes within it the greatest of virtues, and if the individual endowed therewith possess more than ordinary intelligence and natural vigor of intellect, in a sound body; he is truly one of nature's noblemen. His birth, and early employment, may or may not have been conducive to the advancement of his education, nevertheless, if he has within him the fire of genius, the will, and the true purpose, he can scarcely be otherwise than distinguished among his fellows, whatever may have been his original position. A self-made man, an expression very much worn, is in one sense a real misnomer; the inherent qualities of men, as well as of other animals, are born with them, constituting in each his idiosyncrasy. For these, when they are good qualities, a man should be most grateful and thankful; especially if he has also within him an imperishable desire to benefit his fellow-men.

The ways of the world have become so tortuous, the wiles of the evil-disposed so numerous and ingenious, and time serving patriots do so abound in these United States, that it is refreshing to meet, occasionally, an honest man. We have been led to these remarks at the present moment in consequence of reading in our exchanges, of all parties, more or less of eulogium upon the life and character of Andrew Johnson—a man who, in the latter part of his political career, was so grossly reviled by his opponents of the Radical party, that the vocabulary of billingsgate seemed to be exhausted in efforts to decry him, and to destroy him.

Now, after he is dead, he is gloriously vindicated. The foul mouthed official curs who barked at his heels when they had a vile purpose and villainous ends to serve by his destruction, are most of them either dead, disgraced, or relegated to deserved obscurity. "The evil that men do lives after them, the good is oft interred with their bones." This is not always true; the good that men do is not always buried; it often lives, and helps the living, in various ways.

If Andrew Johnson was, as many of his political opponents now say, an honest man, his impeachment, under the circumstances which then existed, must ever continue to reflect the deepest disgrace upon every individual who was concerned against him. The animus of the charges which were preferred, and so unscrupulously and persistently pressed, before the Senate and the people of this Union, was of the vilest character; the offspring of wicked, dishonest men, and the object sought was the correspondingly abject. Andrew Johnson, an honest man, stood in the way of corrupt members of Congress, who were seeking not their country's good, but their own personal aggrandizement, at the sacrifice of every honorable principle. Conspicious among the low conspirators of the base-born trial, stood General Benjamin F. Butler, of the United States Army, a man of ability and talent who has already marked out his own niche in the history of our country. He is well understood, and he will descend to his grave justly execrated by good men of all shades of party.

Yet that great impeachment trial serves as a beacon light now, and will for the future, to deter the false and evil-minded, and to encourage those who are honest and true. The man against whom those bitter and envious shafts were hurled, already stands clearly vindicated before the world; and though his body be dead, and buried, that better part, his soul lives, panoplied in the memories of men in the noble robe of honesty.

Every individual has faults, the dead ex-President had his; but how they shrink into insignificance when compared with his manly virtues; virtues such as are so eminently desirable and sad to think, so rare in our public men. We never for a moment doubted Andrew Johnson's honesty, or his sincere love of his country. We never for a moment believed that he would put himself and his own interests first, and his country next, as some have since done; nor did we doubt his capability or his good intentions; but it is well known now, that it was the deliberate purpose of the unscrupulous Radical majority in Congress to make him their subservient tool, or failing in that, to break him down and remove him out of their way. History can make no mistake in regard to this important point.

In the midst of all, President Johnson stood up manfully, for the right, and now his fellow citizens, and the world are beginning to do justice to his name. The good, as well as the bad yet lives. His descendants, may with justifiable pride, turn to the record of his impeachment trial, and there see honesty triumphing over knavery, and the poisoned shafts of envy and hatred turned from their intended victim and left rankling in the bodies of his malignant foes; many of whom have descended into their political graves unwept, unhonored, and unsung.

It is a good and encouraging sign, when men who were at one time violently opposed to the dead ex-President unite in doing even tardy, justice to his memory. The "good name," is a precious legacy to a man's children, as well as to mankind. It speaks well for this generation that we are once more ready to acknowledge and appreciate real merit, and to discourage and condemn dishonesty and trickery in our public servants.

Let those who still persist in public wrong doing, lay these things to heart. Truth is mighty, and will prevail. An honest man is the noblest work of God. He who is worthy of this inscription on his tomb: "He was an honest man," need not fear earthly misfortunes or misrepresentations; before the greatest of judgments, and the unerring wisdom of the Supreme Arbitor, he will stand erect.

THE INDIAN RING.

While it is pretty evident, as we have heretofore intimated, that it is on the bills to whitewash the Indian Ring, appearances begin to indicate that the job is going to prove a very large one—too large perhaps to be successfully accomplished. The more recently published evidence from Cheyenne brings forth several important facts that were not originally given in Prof. Marsh's letter to President Grant, in connection with the flour frauds.

This evidence will also render it necessary for Indian Commissioner E. P. Smith to explain one of his former explanations. It will be remembered that Prof. Marsh exhibited to President Grant numerous specimens of flour received from the Indian Chief Red Cloud. Commissioner Smith evaded all the responsibility for the frauds by denying that it was possible that any such frauds could have been committed at the Red Cloud Agency, as all the supplies furnished were inspected by Major Long. This explanation was given by Mr. Smith to the Associated Press early in the month of May last, and was as follows:

It is stated at the Indian Bureau, with reference to the complaints concerning supplies furnished to the Indians at the Red Cloud Agency, that all the flour sent there was inspected at Cheyenne by Major Long, Commissary of Subsistence of the United States Army, and passed by him as equal to the accepted sample. It is therefore claimed that the samples of inferior flour brought here by Prof. Marsh at the request of Red Cloud were of some old issue, or like the specimens of sugar and tobacco had been damaged by exposure to the weather while in the Indian's possession.

When Prof. Marsh wrote his famous letter to the President, he said that this explanation, on the part of Mr. Smith, which was unreliable and untruthful on its face, discouraged the Professor from giving Mr. Smith any more information as to the way in which Indian affairs were mismanaged.

It is now shown from Major Long's testimony that on the 2nd of October 1874, Major Long sent a telegraphic dispatch to Commissioner Smith from Cheyenne, stating that J. H. Martin, the flour contractor, was shipping flour through that place without having it inspected, and that his (Long's) rejection of flour of an inferior grade had caused great dissatisfaction. To this Commissioner Smith made immediate reply that "Twenty-five hundred sacks of Martin's contract had been inspected at Omaha." On the 30th of October, 1874, Major Long officially informed Commissioner Smith of the rejection of 48 sacks of flour as very much inferior to sample, but he added, "as they have apparently been received, I am unable to determine what effect such rejection will have upon their ultimate disposition." On the 10th of November, 1874, Major Long informed Commissioner Smith that J. H. Martin's contract for 550,000 pounds of flour had been filled, though he had received and inspected only 340,000 pounds upon it.

Now there can be no question that these were facts that must have been within the knowledge of Commissioner Smith when he volunteered his statement or explanation on the 3d of May last. He had on file in his department at the time documentary evidence of all these facts and occurrences which were but a few months old.

But while Mr. Smith knew that Major Long had not inspected the flour sent to the Red Cloud Agency, and that he had filed his complaints that rejected flour had been accepted at the Agency, he proceeded to give to the Associated Press, the false explanation that have quoted above.

In view of these facts is it at all strange that Professor Marsh should decline to lay any further facts before the Indian Commissioner, but sought some other means to bring about an exposure and correction of the frauds that were being openly and defiantly practiced? But it is a question whether he will fare any better at the hands of the President, it being thought that the whole Administration is involved in this disreputable business.

The fact that President Grant retains Secretary Delano in office, in the face of all the well authenticated charges that have been made against his official conduct, creates the impression that the Executive itself is permeated with the frauds of the Indian Ring. Mr. Delano responds to a suggestion that he resign, that if he is forced out of the Cabinet, he will expose the career of the President's brother at the Indian Agencies. It is indeed a humiliating spectacle if the fear of injuring a member of his family prevents the President of the United States from honestly discharging his sworn duties.

THE statement that ex-President Johnson had his life insured for $350,000, is pronounced without any foundation in fact, and absurd on the face of it. An insurance man says that to carry policies aggregating $350,000 would require an annual outlay of $17,500, that is, if the person insured took out his policies when he was 50 years of age. But for every additional year there would be an additional premium, except on renewals, and it is fair to suppose that even if Mr. Johnson did carry this tremendous amount of insurance he did not take out the policies all at one time, but with considerable intervals between them. His history shows that he was not in a condition to carry a very heavy insurance much before he was 45, and hence the inference is natural that his policies must have been taken out between the age of 45 and 60. Another fact worthy of notice is that Mr. Johnson was a very prudent man in all of his business dealings, and never would have placed insurance policies upon his life so far in excess of his annual income which even during his incumbency of the Presidency did not net him anything like $17,500 per year. It is more than probable that $85,000 is nearer the actual figure.

THE Democracy propose a revival of our prostrated industries; a reduction of taxes; the abolition of useless and extravagant expenditures; a cutting down of the enormous official salaries now paid; a lopping off of all sinecure official positions; and advocate a return to honest and economical government. The Ring alone opposes this programme.

DEMOCRACY is in favor of a reduction of taxes, expenditures and salaries and a return to honest and economical government, which will make money plenty and the people contented and prosperous. Radicalism is solely in favor of Ring rule and Ring extravagance, high taxes and high salaries, which make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

THE planet Saturn is unusually luminous, just now. THE POST should improve the opportunity to investigate his rings.—Commercial.

Thank you. We have no call to investigate the Rings of Saturn just yet. The Pittsburgh Ring is much nearer home and needs investigation much more than those of Saturn.

IN regard to the controversy going on between the Democratic journals of New York, Harrisburg and Lancaster, an Everett correspondent writes us a lengthy communication in which he asks: Whilst Democratic prospects are so bright, should we not be harmonious as possible? Certainly. Our correspondent's head is level.

THE sweeping Democratic victory in Alabama in the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention shows that the power of the carpet-bagger is entirely broken there, and that for years the people have been under the power of Federal bayonets and not permitted to elect the men of their choice to office.

MINOR NOTES.

THE Prohibitionist of Juniata County have called a convention to meet the 14th inst, "for the purpose of nominating a full county Temperence ticket."

THE Republican State Committee of Iowa have begun the assessment of office-holders. The circulars say in effect: "You may do as you please, but if you don't please to do it, out you go."

GOVERNOR GASTON, of Massachusetts, receives the commendation of the Boston Republican papers for his selection of a commission to take charge of the South Boston flats. Mr. John Quincy Adams is its chairman.

THE Boston Transcript says that the opinion crops out in all parts of the Commonwealth that the nomination of Mr. Talbot by the Republicans for Governor of Massachusetts would certainly ensure the defeat of the ticket.

IT is a remarkable fact that, while not one ex-President is living, the wives of five of them survive—Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Fillmore, Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Lincoln, and Mrs. Johnson. Of these ladies, one is insane and another at the point of death.

THE N. Y. Evening Post says it is glad to find that some Republican newspapers which, during the last two years, have been loud in their demands for more paper money, are changing their views in this respect. Notable among these is the Philadelphia Press.

THE Indianapolis Sentinel, learning that Senator Morton was going to prevent its receiving a report of his Urbana speech in time for publication simultaneously with other newspapers, secured a copy beforehand, and published it on the morning before its delivery.

SHORTLY after ex-President Johnson's trial he said to a friend who was congratulating him on his narrow escape: "Yes, and when I die I want to be buried quietly, and hope the same wretched set of scribblers who have just been writing me down on impeachment won't be allowed to write up the funeral."

THE death of Andy Johneon leaves no ex-President nor ex-Vice-President among the living.—[Des Moines Register. Let's see: Colfax died of an aggravated attack of Credit Mobilier, but what was Hamln's disease? Oh! yes; increased postage killed Hamlin, and the Register is quite right—they are more dead than Andrew Johnson.—Chicago Times.

IT is generally agreed by the Republican press of New York that the next party platform must contain an anti-third term resolution. The Utica Herald, noticing this fact, says: "It ought to have had a place in the platform last year. No one can oppose it now, without meaning mischief to the party and to the country."

THE political canvass in Maine is becoming very personal. Mr. E. F. Pillsbury, formerly a Democratic candidate for Governor, has addressed an "open letter" to Mr. Blaine, charging him with complicity in the Credit Mobilier affair, and telling him that his name "has been, is now and ever will be identified with that transaction," and adding: "If it is wrongly there it is your misfortune."

PROBABLY the first disinterested kind word that Parson Brownlow ever uttered concerning Andrew Jackson is contained in the obituary notice in the Knoxville Chronicle. The following is an extract.

In one respect, at least, ex-President Johnson was a model statesman. He was honest. Whatever men have said of him politically, no responsible man ever called his unflinching integrity into question. . . . What he had was justly his own, and he came by every dollar of it honestly.

THE escape of Niles G. Parker, late State Treasurer of South Carolina, who walked out of jail one day last week, is a matter of thrilling interest to several prominent politicians in the Palmetto State. Mr. Parker would have "peached," and that would have been bad for the carpet-baggers, you know. It is truly remarkable how all the county officials happened to be out of the way when Parker became likewise. A later dispatch says he has been re-captured.

STATE SENATOR FINNEY, of California, was some years ago a witness against or the prosecutor of three or four desperadoes who resided in San Mateo county, but they escaped both the gallows and the State Prison, and it was said at the time that they would one day kill him. So impressed was his wife with this idea that she advised him to sell his property and leave; but he declined, saying that if they were determined to kill him they would follow him wherever he went. Very recently he was found dead, pierced by a bullet.

THAT address to the "Christian Public" continues to call forth unfavorable comment. The Cincinnati Gazette makes this pertinent suggestion: "Instead of assuming that rascality is to be cloaked under the name of a Christian Indian policy, it seems to us that certain representatives of religious societies are called upon to answer not only to the country for the dishonest agents they have recommended, and for being made pilant tools to shield their rascalities after they were reported, but to their churches for the scandal they have brought upon them by linking them to corruption."

THE New Orleans Times takes a much more cheerful view of business affairs in that section of the country than has been customary heretofore. It says that merchants, factors and planters are all out of debt, and that the crops this year have been produced at less cost than was ever known before in Louisianna. Expressing the hope that the State may be spared from floods (and the news now indicates that present danger is over), the Times adds that Louisiana will "arise from her depression, and in her prosperity present a glowing contrast to her former condition."

FOLEY'S bronze statue of "Stonewall" Jackson, which is to be sent to Virginia, is now in the London Royal Art Gallery, and is thus described by a correspondent of the Southern Churchman: "The figure is of heroic size, erect and noble; head uncovered; right hand, grasping a gauntlet, rests naturally upon the hip; on the left arm hangs a military cloak, while the left hand holds the hilt of a sword whose point touches a pile of hewn stones, its empty scabbard hanging from a belt around the waist. The form, the attitude, the face and the expression of the countenance combine to make one of the most impressive statues we have ever seen."

IN a recent speech at Covington, Ky., the Democratic Governor-elect, McCreery, made the following remarks:

"I am here to-night to say that I am in favor of peace and reconciliation from one end of Kentucky to the other; that I am in favor of peace and reconciliation from one border of our Republic to the other. Peace and reconciliation will be beneficial to the North, the South, the East and the West. If you want to build up your prosperity again, if you want to restore the condition that existed before the war, then you must no longer fan the prejudices and passions engendered during the late civil strife. You must not seek to tear open the scars of old wounds, to rekindle the embers of old fires; but you must let bygones be bygones, and let the dead past take care of itself. Let us all endeavor together to build up this country, and restore the prosperity, the peace and the happiness that existed here before the war."

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS has accepted an invitation to address the people upon agricultural issues, at Rockford, Illinois, the invitation having been extended by the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Society of Winnebago County. Mr. Davis' reply is as follows:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 5.—To H. P. Kimball, Secretary.—MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 1st inst. has been received, and I have the honor to accept the invitation to address the Patrons of the Industrial Association of Winnebago County at their meeting in September next, and unless prevented by some unforeseen cause, will be with you on the 14th prox., the commencement day of your exposition. Your previous letter on the subject would have been promptly replied to but for the necessity which existed then and until several days past as to the probability of arranging some business matter so as to permit of my absence at the time specified. I have long desired to revisit your country and see the wonderful development which has been made since I left it, as then it was a wilderness occupied by savages. The courteous invitation is thereupon doubly welcome. With cordial thanks to yourself and associates, I am, respectfully and truly yours, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

JUDGE EDMUNDS has probably begun to find out that his modest request for "voluntary subscriptions" to the Republican cause are not treated with that respect which they received when the prospect for a third-term was brighter than it is now. A Government store-keeper in Kansas received a circular the other day, and instead of returning the $20 or so requested, he sent back this exceedingly impertinent missive: "I am not a little surprised at the audacity which characterizes the demand you make upon me for money. I understand you mean, simply, that if I do not hand over the amount my commission will be revoked. Let it be revoked, then, for certainly I do not recognize your right to make any such demand any more than I recognize the right of the highwayman to place his pistol to my head and demand my money or my life. And if the Republican party has arrived at the point which requires the use of such means to perpetuate it, my opinion is that the sooner we are rid of the party and very many of its leaders the better it will be for our common country. And in view of the foregoing facts, I must beg to be excused from your very modest demand."

THE NATIONAL PENSION LIST.

The report of the Pension Office for the year ending June 30, 1875, shows that the number of pensioners on the army roll is now constantly decreasing. From the close of the war up to July, 1873, the pension cases continually increased. On June 30, 1873, the number of pensioners on the rolls was 235,211. On June 30, 1874, there were 232,905, a decrease of 2,306. On June 30, 1875, the number was 228,034, a decrease of 4,871, from 1874 to 1875, or over twice as many as from 1873 to 1874. These figures show that the maximum number was reached in 1873, and it is now expected that the decrease will continne from this time forward. The above figures are all on the army rolls, and the decrease comes mostly from the widows' divisions, and from the deaths of soldiers of the War of 1812. The navy rolls contain only a few names, and the number has but slightly decreased. The amount paid for pensions during the year ending June 30, 1874, was $30,520,053, and the amount paid for the year ending June 30, 1875, was $29,180,000, or about a million and a quarter less than for the previous year.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE BLACK BIRDS.

A farmer writes from Wood's Hole to the Boston Advertiser: "A few days ago, as the barley in my fields was ripening, the blackbirds began to gather about it, and my farmer began to anathematize them as thieves and robbers, feeding upon what they did not sow. 'Why, they come,' said he, 'in clouds from Naushon, and all about us.' Notwithstanding, I told him I was satisfied that they did more good than harm, and that they were welcome to their share. The harvest began, and as the mowers reached the middle of the field they found the stalks of the grain very much stripped and cut up by the army-worm. When the barley was down they began to march out of the field in a compact stream through the bar-way into the next one, and here we saw clearly what the blackbirds were after. They pounced upon them and devoured them by thousands, very materially lessoning their numbers. The worms are so numerous that they have not destroyed them all, but have materially lessened them and their power for mischief. All honor, then, to the blackbirds, which are usually counted mischievous, and are destroyed by farmers like vermin. These army-worms have returned after an interval of eight or ten years."

FOREIGN.

DENMARK.

BURIAL OF HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

COPENHAGEN, August 11.—Hans Christian Andersen was buried to-day. The King attended the funeral. The whole nation mourns his death, and affecting tributes to his memory have been received from abroad.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The obsequies of Hans Christian Andersen were held to-day in Frank Kirche. The ceremonies were touching and impressive. The King and members of the Royal Family, with ministers and chief officers of the Government assisted. Deputations came to the funeral from all parts of the kingdom. In the Cathedral were representatives of public bodies, State and municipal, the diplomatic corps, the faculty and students of the University, Workmen's Societies, gentlemen of the press, including several connected with American journals and an immense congregation of citizens who filled every part of the edifice. The casket containing the remains was covered with hundreds of wreaths, laurels and floral offerings, many of which were sent from Germany and other countries. The day was made one of national mourning throughout Denmark. In this city, business was suspended and flags placed at half mast.

ENGLAND.

GLADSTONE MAKES ANOTHER ATTACK ON THE VATICAN.

LONDON, August 11.—Gladstone has published another pamphlet in which he discusses a new question relative to the Papacy, which formed the subject of his former pamphlet on vaticanism. The present publication takes the same strong grounds against the Papacy and predicts trouble in the future, both in Britain and on the continent from that source. The pamphlet declares that "The Papacy will seize the first opportunity through bloodshed to maintain its rule," and will, if necessary, even plunge the world into war. The new document of ex-Premier is much discussed and is calculated to revive the religious conflict raised by his first effort on this subject.

AFRICA.

AN AMERICAN CONSUL AND HIS WIFE INSULTED.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—Commodore Ammen, acting Secretary of the Navy, today received from the acting Secretary of State a dispatch from Tripoli, dated the 7th, stating that Mr. Videl, American Consul, and wife, had been insulted by Tripolitan sailors, and asking whether any of our vessels of war could conveniently reach that point. Orders were issued that United States steamer Hartford, Capt. Harmony, now at Port Said, en route for home, from the Asiatic station, will proceed to inquire into the facts and demand that the perpetrators of the insult be arrested and punished.

Rear Admiral Worden, commanding the European station, was also instructed to keep himself advised of circumstances, and, if necessary, send other vessels to Tripoli to act with the Hartford.

CANADA.

SAD ACCIDENT.

QUEBEC, August 10.—Last night Miss Murray, of Montreal, and a son of Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Kingston, while attempting to step from the wharf to a steamer just leaving, fell into the river and were drowned.

SESSION OF CITY COUNCILS BROKEN UP BY A MOB.

MONTREAL, August 10.—A meeting of the city council was held last night to consider the new health by-law, which includes clauses compelling vaccination. A large number of French Canadians opposed to vaccination occupied the galleries and assembled outside and were so noisy that no business could be done. Several volleys of stones were thrown and nearly all the windows broken. Two of the aldermen were struck. Council finally postponed action for six months and adjourned in confusion under a volley of stones.

PANAMA.

THE RECENT MASSACRE.

PANAMA, August 10.—President Gonzales, of Salvador, had about fifty of those engaged in the recent fanatical riots shot, in squads at towns between San Miguel and the capital, causing the Padres, who occasioned the outbreak, to witness the executions. Many of these victims confessed that they were assured by the Padres that they might rob the rich provided they gave part to the Church. Great sorrow and indignation has been expressed throughout Central America at the events in San Miguel in which the respectable clergy join.

Panama inquiry into the latest revolutionary movement into Peru, shows that at Arequipa the friars of the Convent of our Lady of Mercy were actively concerned in the revolt. Some forty conspirators were captured in the Monastery, and the Bishop of the Diocese has been applied to to close the rebellious institution.

A REVOLUTION THREATENED.

The electoral struggle for President of the United States of Columbia threatens a general war and a division of the country.

IRELAND.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.

DUBLIN, August 11.—The Irish Rifle Association held a special meeting last night and passed resolutions of thanks to the American Rifle Team for prizes presented by them to the Irish Riflemen. Resolutions of regret at parting with the Americans and expressing the hope of an early future meeting for friendly rifle competitition, were also passed. A deputation of riflemen and prominent citizens have gone to Liverpool to assist in parting courtesies to be extended to the American team.

SPAIN.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

PARIS, August 11.—Carlist advices from Bourg Madame declare that the garrison will defend the citadel Seo de Urgel to the last and Alfonsists will find its reduction slow work.

MADRID, August 11.—Official dispatches announce that supplies of heavy ordnance and other siege material arrived at Seo de Urgel. The fire of beseiging batteries yesterday exploded the magazine in the Carlist defences.

TURKEY.

THE HERZEGOVINA INSURRECTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 11.—The Governor of Bosnia was yesterday instructed to send all available troops against the insurgents in Herzegovina. Two battalions have been dispatched from this city, and others will follow.

HALIFAX.

HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT DESTROYED.

HALIFAX, August 10.—The hardware establishment of J. T. Fraser & Co. was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is heavy. The building and stock was insured for $60,000.

CHILI.

FOUR PERSONS FROZEN TO DEATH.

PANAMA, August 10.—The cold was so intense in the Province of Rancauga, Chili, that four persons were frozen to death.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LATE MASSACRE IN PANAMA.

NEW YORK, August 10.—A letter from San Miguel in the Star and Herald, of Panama, received to-day, says of the massacre: After the barracks had been taken nothing was heard but the savage yell of the assailants, dispersing in all directions, breaking open the doors and windows of the houses of merchants and others, robbing, pillaging and assassinating in their fiendish occupation, and applying the torch to the houses, and whatever else their whim suggested. Amids all this the continuous cry of "death to the foreigners!" "death to the heretics!" was constantly heard. The town remained for three days at the mercy of the assailants, and during that time all classes of crimes had been committed, and even those who took refuge in the church were threatened with assassination by the infuriated mob.

The losses in property will not fall short of $1,000,000. The President of the Republic has done what he could to bring the offenders to punishment, but so numerous are they that they cannot be dealt with. The foreigners in the place have addressed their respective governments for the purpose of making the Government responsible for the losses incurred.

TRIUMPH OF THE CLERICAL PARTY IN ITALY.

NEW YORK, August 11.—A letter from Rome says: The news of the triumph of the clerical party in Venice, Genoa, Florence and Verona, have raised the Pope's hopes considerably. Indeed, almost the only topic which interests Italy is precisely these municipal elections. In Venice the liberals allied themselves with the clerical party against the Moderates and succeeded, but in Florence and Geneva especially in the latter, the Moderates, allied themselves against the Liberals, and obtained still more brilliant success, for out of 7,160 voters, 648 went to the ballot box, and out of sixty Town Councillors elected, thirty-seven clericals and but twenty-three Liberals succeeded. The entire people are anxiously waiting the news of the elections, but the result is certain. The Clericals will carry the day for the first time since the annexation of 1860. The Moderates and Clericals have openly and avowedly joined hands and formed offensive and defensive alliance against the Liberals, who have hitherto administered the province.

One explanation of the change is that nearly all of the Communes of Italy are over head and ears in debt, and the citizens who clamored for fetes and monuments, and public gardens, new markets and boullevards, now that the bill is presented, are appalled at the sum total, blaming their Mayor and Council, and, on looking round for new men find none in their own parties. The population are as tired of moderate rule in politics, as in local affairs. The Moderates' decade went off with the Liberals, and both claim the alliance of the party recognized as their common foe.

Another Italian letter says: "No proclamation of unity, no unification of political and administrative legislation, can destroy the traditional fact of seven States, with seven different capitals and local interests, and at the present moment she has resolved herself into her component parts; and with the exception of a few common points of interest, the inhabitants of each State occupy themselves with the affairs of neighboring States neither more nor less than with those of foreign countries.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

A letter from Rome says the Pope has given special orders for preparation for the reception of the new American Cardinal.

THE BLACK HILLS.

MINERS PREPARING TO LEAVE.

CHEYENNE, August 10. — General Crook and Col. Stanton arrived here to-day from the Black Hills. Miners were preparing to leave, covering up the richest lodes to prevent them being discovered till such time as they can return. The country is considered rich in gold, and the mountains are full of quartz. Capital and skilled labor will develop mines equal to those of Colorado or Nevada. There were about fifteen hundred miners in the hills and a great deal of preliminary work has been done by them in the way of ditches and sluices. There were no Indians in that region and but few have been seen.

Those at the agencies are still demanding that miners be driven out. Some gold was panned out in the presence of the party, which yielded seventy-five cents to the pan. There is an abundance of water and grass; also timber for building, but pine not the highest merchantable quality. A town called Stonewall has been laid out on Custar's gulch, in the vicinity of which some rich diggings are located. The whole country is well adapted to grazing and farming.

Troops are en route to establish a temporary post near Stonewall for the purpose of keeping out miners. Prof. Janney's party were still exploring the hills and will remain until the middle of October. Gen. Crook and party had fine hunting on Spring Rapids, Elk and Box-Elder creeks, taking large red deer, elk and mountain sheep. Gen. Crook leaves tomorrow for Omaha.

THE INDIANS.

"Mormon" Indians Threaten to Drive Away Gentiles from a Reservation.

SALT LAKE, August 10.—Considerable excitement prevails in the neighborhood of Corinne, on the C. P. R. R., growing out of the demonstration of a large body of Indians camped near there, belonging to the Snake, Bannocks and other tribes. Nearly one thousand of them were lately baptized into the Mormon Church. They have supplied themselves with ammunition and guns, and to-day, it is said, have sent all their squaws away and made threats that they would drive the Gentiles from the west side of Bear river, which they claim has been granted them by the Mormons' reservation. Gov. Emery has asked for a company of soldiers to be sent to Corinne for the protection of the people.

A BATCH OF SUITS AGAINST AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.

The United States District Attorney, according to instructions from Washington, has begun suit against John P. Baker, formerly Indian agent and his bondsmen to recover the sum of $16,401, the balance due the government from Baker's accounts which date back to 1862. Also, suit against R. M. Forbes for failure to fill the hay contract. He is preparing to bring suits against seven others some of whom are said to be prominent politicians.

THE TREASURY ROBBERY.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—No time has been fixed as yet for the preliminary examinations of the persons arrested for larceny of the $47,000 package, stolen from the treasury department. Ottman has employed Richard T. Merrick as counsel, and an effort will be made to have the bail reduced, but the authorities demand bonds. The employes in the cash room at the treasury department have been watched in all their movements since the robbery.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Ottman appeared to-day before the Judge and waived a preliminary examination. The Judge, after hearing the statement of the District Attorney, required bail in the sum of $10,000, in default of which Ottman was committed.

$14,500 RECOVERED.

The sealed package, bearing Ottman's name, which was deposited in an Alexandria bank, having been opened, was found to contain twenty-nine five hundred dollar bills. The package was taken to Washington.

OTTMAN'S RESTAURANT CLOSED.

About twenty thousand dollars of money stolen from the Treasury has been recovered. This afternoon the marshal seized property of Ottman and closed his restaurant. The whole amount will probably be restored to the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—Ottman was brought before Judge Wylie to-day on a writ of habeas corpus and bail reduced to forty thousand. The accused was unable to furnish the amount and was remanded to jail.

Brown, the first one arrested on the charge of complicity in the Treasury robbery, has employed counsel, and will have a hearing before the Police Court to-morrow. Halleck remains at the police headquarters. He has not employed counsel yet. It is said he will waive an examination and be committed to jail in default of $100,000 bail.

OTTMAN'S PROPERTY ATTACHED.

Stocks and other personal property in Alexandria, belonging to Ottman, arrested in connection with the Treasury larceny, has been attached.

WASHINGTON.

Postal Matters.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—The Postmaster General has arranged with the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company for monthly United States mail between San Francisco, Japan and China, at sea postage rates, as full compensation for services which will amount to not over $500 per month.

WAR VESSELS ORDERED TO PANAMA.

United States war vessels have been ordered to Panama and Aspinwall, owing to the political disturbances in the United States of Columbia.

In relation to the testimony of Colonel Long before the Marsh Commission af Cheyenne, Assistant Secretary Cowan states that no flour has been paid for at the Red Cloud Agency by an Indian office except that which had Colonel Long's certificate attached to it.

THE TREASURY ROBBERS.

B. B. Halleck and Theodore W., alias "Peleg," Brown, recently arrested for complicity in the Treasury robbery, were brought before the Police Court this morning. Each waived an examination, and in default of $40,000 bail each were committed to jail.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The President has signed the commission of Phillip Dapples, collector of internal revenue for the sixth district of Missouri. John P. Fremme is appointed gauger for the fifth district of Missouri, and Edwin Ward for the sixth Wisconsin district. J. Russell Jones, United States Minister to Belgium, is in the city.

AGRICULTURAL.

MILWAUKEE, August 10.—The Sentinel to-morrow will publish crop reports from thirty of the most important counties in the State.

Winter wheat is now nearly all harvested and shows a splendid crop in many portions of the State, the best ever known. The acreage sown, taken as a whole, is fully up to the average, while more bushels to the acre are realized than anticipated. Spring wheat will be more than usual in many places. Chinch bug has destroyed whole fields, but this is compensated for in excessive growth in other localities. Rye will be a fair crop. It is noticed in reports that in some places the chinch bug has attacked this crop which is unusual.

Oats yield an abundant harvest. Owing to the high price of feed last year, an unusual average was sown. Oats has grown so rank that it has lodged badly.

Barley will be about the usual crop. In some places it suffered greatly from bugs.

The hay crop all over the State is very heavy, nearly double that of last year. The high price of feed caused a greater acreage to be sown.

Corn, generally, is late, and has suffered greatly by drouth. Still with proper weather for a few weeks the yield will be fair.

Potatoes suffered somewhat from bugs and the drouth, but taking the State as a whole, the crop will be very large.

The cranberry crop has suffered from worms near Berlin, the most important marshes. Not one-third of a crop is hoped for.

The flax crop will be almost a failure. The army worm has been active, particularly in Racine county. Altogether, the year proves to be most excellent for Wisconsin farmers.

OBITUARY.

Judge Debruler.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., August 11.—Judge L. Q. Debruler, for many years a prominent lawyer of Southern Indiana, and three times a candidate for Congress, died on Tuesday afternoon at his residence in Rockport, after a short illness. One year ago his twin brother, Dr. Debruler, died of the same disease in this city.

EX-GOVERNOR GRAHAM.

SARATOGA, August 11.—Ex-Governor Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina, died of organic disease of the heart at Congress Hall this morning. He came here about three weeks ago, and had been confined to his room four days.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Sad Fate of Two Lovers.

NIAGARA FALLS, August 9.—To-day six citizens of this place visited the Cave of the Winds without a guide as they had frequently done before. After passing through the Cave, two of the party, Mr. Ethelbert Parsons, aged 29, and Miss Lottie C. Philpott, aged 25, descended to an eddy which is never visited by guides. The lady lost her foothold and was caught by the gentleman, but the current carried both into the river below, where they were drowned. They were soon to be married.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

FORT GIBSON, August 9.—The result of the late elections in the Cherokee nation for the first and second chief, senators, members of the national and Grand Council and for district officers passed off quietly. No disturbance of any kind except in one precinct in Saquayah district occurred. Some hot headed partisans of the Downing party took possession of the polls, driving off the judges, taking their places and receiving votes. Returns will be thrown out for irregularity, but the precinct being small will not affect the general result.

Returns come in slowly owing to the high stage of water—The streams having no bridges, they all have to be crossed by fording. High water prevented many from reaching the polls. The result is in doubt for chief, so close that an official count may be necessary to decide. It is generally conceded to-night, however, that the present chief, Wm. P. Ross, is re-elected for a second term of four years. Ross has a majority in the Senate and Council. A majority of local officers of the Ross party are elected. Predictions of bloodshed during election happily have not been verified.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, August 9.—A peculiar case of crooked whisky was discovered in the rectifying establishment to-day of B. W. Ford, Olmer & Co., 35 South Water street. The amount involved is about four hundred barrels. It seems that a large amount of whisky has been shipped by that firm to the east, principally to Hasket & Hetzeigesser, of Indianapolis. The irregularity of the matter is, that while the barrels had the proper amount of liquor, and while the stamp was correctly affixed and approved by the gauger, yet the stubs on the gauger's books indicate that only a small part of the correct amount was contained in the barrels.

For example. Where forty-two gallons were shipped, the stub would denote only about twenty-four. From this the conclusion was reached by Inspector Matthews that crooked whisky had been gotten into the stills, and that this means was taken to get it out. That the guager, J. M. Hood, who has done the major part of the work for the firm, has connived at the deception. The error was discovered when the footings of the Indianapolis firm were compared with those of the Chicago firm in the treasury department.

CHICAGO, August 11.—A Tribune special from Waupin, Wis., gives a statement of facts concerning Wm. Hobkirk, a banker of that place, who was last heard of in Chicago on Friday, August 6th. On that day, the Cashier of the Waupin Bank attempted to enter the vault to get $17,500 which Mr. Hobkirk had left there. Failing in this, he telegraphed to a Chicago bank for ten thousand dollars. It happened that Mr. Hobkirk was in the same bank when the telegram was received negotiating a loan and getting a draft cashed. He succeeded in both and from the two secured $14,000. He then left and has not been heard from since, though his family have telegraphed for him in all directions.

The impression prevails in Waupin that Mr. Hobkirk took the $17,500 in the vault, changed the combination, came to Chicago and after securing $14,000 more, absconded. He has, however, been regarded heretofore as strictly honest and above suspicion. Some three years ago he married Miss Anne Cowell, then a prominent actress at McVicker's theatre here. His family fear that he has been murdered.

INDIANA.

Speech of W. D. Kelly.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 11.—Hon. W. D. Kelly addressed a large audience at Exchange Hall, in this city to-night, on the question of finance and currency in response to an invitation from a large number of citizens, irrespective of party.

He began by referring to the prevailing distress and commercial derangement in England for which the rapid little fellow, Cranam Price could give no satisfactory reason when interrogated therefor by an Indianapolis editor. He charged Mr. Price with dodging the question by asserting in vague terms that it was produced by reckless trading, extravagant and unproductive investments and charged the whole responsibility upon the inflated bank credits of hard money England, where the people were compelled to use credits based upon bank discounts in lieu of a sumcient volume of current money of the realm. He analyzed the English system of currency, showing that its primary basis was upon practically irredeemable government obligations to the amount of seventy million dollars and only the amount of notes in excess of that sum were required to be redeemed in coin.

Judge Kelly charged that even with such a limited specie basis, England was compelled periodically to suspend payment and suffered continued perturbations from varying rates of discount when not in actual suspension, which produced an ever recurring crisis and commercial ruin. Our Government, in denying the people a sufficient volume of legal tender money was forcing this nation into the practice of a still more abominable system, whereby all industrious enterprises were laid under tribute to issues of inferior bond credits and subjecting them to the continued drain of usurious interest with inevitable bankruptcy in the end.

He denominated Gov. Hays as the bullion candidate for Governor in Ohio and indorsed his recent discipline of the effects of alternate inflations and contractions, but vehemently charged the responsibility upon those who would curtail the legal tender currency and substitute bank rules and bank credits upon the ignus fatums of a specie basis.

He then reviewed at length the experience of this country with specie basis banks, exhibiting a ten pound volume of Thompson's Bank Note Reporter from which he quoted copiously to exhibit the beauties of the system. He passed in review the financial history of the country from 1868 to 1873 to prove the utter inadequateness of a specie basis system. He depicted in glowing terms the sufferings of the English people under an insane policy of specie resumption in 1822 as a warning to the people of this country what they might expect of the act of last January was carried out. He demanded the repeal of that act which he denounced as an act of less refined and more absolute cruelty than the English measure of historic infancy. In this he stated his clear antagonism to the views of Indiana's distinguished Senator, Governor Morton. He extolled the greenback as the best form of credit God or any human government had been yet devised or made possible, and such credit, the proper foundation for a currency. Referring to the tramps so viciously denounced by the public press, he pronounced them to be largely composed of industrious and well meaning mechanics, robbed of their employment by vicious legislation and forced for shame to beg bread among strangers. he closed with an eloquent eulogy of the greenback and incontrovertible bond system currency. Judge Kelly was loudly applauded in many passages of his speech and made a profound impression. He goes from here to Chicago to electrify the inflationists of the Northwest.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance yesterday was £35,000.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

THE SITUATION GROWING CRITICAL

MEMPHIS, August 11.—The river to-night stands thirty-three feet ten inches by the government gauge, which is the same point the spring rise attained on April 1st, and as it continues to rise slowly much alarm is felt for all exposed plantations. Another rain storm passed over this section this afternoon.

A letter from Vicksburg dated Sunday night from a gentleman who had last arrived there says the plantations at Cork's Point, 235 miles below here, on the Arkansas side are submerged; also those at Jersey Point, Chisora, Chicot City, Arkansas City, Gaines Landing, Point Comfort, Linwood and Luna, the latter, 278 miles below, all on the same side of the river, while at Chicot City, the railroad is flooded. The river rose two and a half inches to seven o'clock.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

NORTHAMPTON county built fifteen school houses last year.

THE importation of Swede miners to the Mercer county banks continues.

CHESTER is organizing a military company to represent them at the Centennial.

BETHLEHEM Iron Company's Works at Bethlehem are idle, and the men are awaiting further orders.

THE Philadelphia and Reading railroad is experimenting with fuel made from culm, in their locomotives.

TOBACCO leaves forty inches long by twenty-two inches in width have been grown in Lancaster county this season.

THE latest reduction of wages of the men in the employ of the Allentown Rolling Mill Co. is from five to twenty-two per cent.

A LAD named Emel Dauer, aged eleven years, of Lock Haven was drowned in one of the booms at that place one day last week.

THE Allentown Chronicle and News says that during the last few weeks not less than one hundred young men have left Lehigh county for the west.

WHEN the review at Huntingdon comes off on the 9th of next month the Cambria Guards, at Ebensburg, propose marching over the wagon road to that place, carrying with them four days rations.

THE colored folks have arranged to have a rousing camp meeting at Greensburg commencing on Saturday. A large delegation from both cities is expected to be in attendance at the "bush" meetings.

THE Huntingdon Car Works are running about sixty hands. They are turning out an order of fifty coal trucks for the Pennsylvania Railroad and treble that number of trucks, for the Captain General of Cuba.

A MAN named Jeff Frank, of Warren, was run over by a train on the Warren and Venango railroad on Sunday morning. He was known to have money on his person and as the injuries received from the cars were insufficient to cause his death it is thought he may have been foully dealt with.

WITHIN the past few days four additional "gangs" of workmen have been started and a goodly number of mechanics employed in the passenger car shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in this city. New hands have also been employed in other departments, and much new work is now under way.—Altoona Mirror.

A LITTLE boy, son of Mr. Jacob Kline, residing in Amity township, Berks county, although seven years old, measures but thirty-two inches in height. He has grown but little, if any, since he was two years old. The little fellow is very bright and intelligent for one of his years.

CHARLES MOMBERGER, who was engaged at work on the new breaker at West Shenandoah, fell from the scaffolding to the ground, a distance of about fifty feet. He fell with his head downwards, to the track below, and strange to relate he was not killed, although no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

ANOTHER attempt was made one day last week to throw a train from the track at the road crossing, near Keel Ridge, by placing plank next to the rail, where they had before placed switch rods. The obstruction was discovered, and the efforts of the scoundrelly perpetrators brought to naught.—Sharpsville Advertiser.

THE next annual exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, to be given at Lancaster on the 28th, 29th and 30th of September, and October 1st and 2nd, 1875, promises to eclipse all former fairs. A number of additional buildings will be erected to secure the utmost facilities for exhibiting live stock, machinery, etc.

W. H. BAER a young man aged twenty-years was drowned at Greensburg on Wednesday morning while bathing. He was bathing in a vat at his father's tannery and it is supposed was seized by cramps. Mr. Bear was engaged in the lumber business at Manor station and is said to have been a very worthy young man.

A LITTLE son of Mrs. Potterfield attempted to brush some flies from the legs of a horse hitched to a mowing machine one day last week when the horses started and the boy was caught in the knives of the machine, and one leg cut off between the ankle and knee, except a small portion of the flesh and the main artery. His other leg was severely cut, also a gash cut in his left side, exposing the lung. Dr. Wallace, of Brady's Bend, was called and dressed the wounds. At last accounts the boy was doing well.—Clarion Jacksonian.

A TOUGH snake story comes from Pike county. It is related thusly. A fourteen year old servant girl was sent into the woods to pick whortelberries and while sitting upon a log a huge black snake sprang upon her. The reptile wound itself around her neck and the girl commenced to scream. She was three miles from the nearest help however and realizing her situation grasped the head of the snake and returned the choking compliment until the reptile uncoiled, when she killed it. It was afterwards measured and proved to be six feet eleven inches long.

BUSINESS at the Oakland, Spearman and Phillips' banks is improving and the amount of coal mined is increasing daily. The train on Monday evening consisted of twenty cars. The Swede miners are good workmen, sober, industrious and very peaceable, attending to their own business. The old miners have not interfered with them, and good order has prevailed. A guard is still maintained at the banks as a precautionary measure.—Sharpsville Advertiser.

MESSRS. AGNEW & BUCHANAN of this place, had occasion some time ago to send an official paper to China,, in order to perfect the title to some property in this county, in which they were interested. The document went first to Canton and the signature of a party was obtained to it there; next it was forwarded to Hong Kong, where it passed through the "official mill," and from thence started on its homeward bound trip. It reached here "all right," in just three months from the time it left. The distance traveled was about fifteen thousand miles.—Beaver Argus.

Wm. Wright and James Henderson, arrested in St. Louis a few days ago for having burglar tools in their possession, prove to be escaped convicts from Sing Sing (N. Y.) prison, and instructions have been received from the New York police authorities to hold them until an officer can reach here, which will be done.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Orphans' Court—Judge Sterrett

Estate of Benjamin Trimble, deceased. Petition of Elizabeth Baker and Margaret Johnson, heirs of decedent, for review of certain accounts. Rule granted to show cause, and made returnable on the 28th inst.

Estate of John Feldbusch; deceased. Petition of Daniel Morganstern, creditor, for opening decree of distribution. Rule to show cause granted.

Estate of Charles Asche, deceased. Administrator acknowledged deed to William Sanders.

Overholt's minors. Petition of guardian for amendment of order of sale. Order made. Report of sale made and confirmed. Bond filed and approved.

Estate of John Bretzzer and William Buechlong, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved nisi.

Mary Jane Brigg et al, minors. Petition presented. Abijah Hays' appointment revoked and Frederick Briggs appointed guardians, to give bonds each in $5,000.

Sarah Jane Barnes minor. Petition presented and Samuel Jarvis appointed guardian. Bond filed and approved.

Samuel W. Steward, Jr., minor. Petition presented, and upon choice of minor, S. B. W. Gill Esq., appointed guardian; bond to be given in $1,000.

Estate of Samuel Crawford, deceased, petition of Sampson Short, purchaser of certain of the real estate of the decedent for order setting aside the sale to him. Confirmation set aside and alias order of sale granted.

Matilda Beech minor. Upon choice of minor, John R. Beech was appointed guardian.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The Eclipse Lubricating Oil Company, debtor, Venango county. On application of the debtor an order was made for a meeting of creditors to consider and pass upon a proposition for the composition of their claims. Meeting to be held before Register Rogers, at Franklin, the 31st inst.

Joseph Schilling, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Assignee ordered to pay the claims of Thompson Derr, N. Rutter & Co., and the Wilkesbarre Building Association.

Baer & Stegmeir, bankrupts, Luzerne county. The assignee ordered to pay the claims of A. H. Emley, a lien creditor.

Henry Gosline and Max Wachtel, bankrupts, Venango county. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented, and order made for final examination before Register Rogers.

Andrew D. Miller, debtor, Allegheny city. An argument was heard on the rule on certain creditors to show cause why they should not accept the terms of composition. The decision of the Court withheld.

John H. Mullen, Joseph A. Steen, and James Bown, partners as Mullen, Steen & Co., of Allegheny city, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves. Referred to Register Shafer.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

James R. Bingham, Altoona, bankrupt. Petition for discharge presented, and order made for final hearing on the 27th inst.

Peter Campbell, bankrupt, Westmoreland. Order made appointing Register Shafer to act as referee.

Nation Trust Co., debtor, Pittsburgh. Bill in equity of Jake Hill, for an injunction against the Portsmouth National Bank, was presented with a motion for same, after which, on motion of Mr. Duff, solicitor for said bank, was deferred for future action.

Geo. H. Anderson, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Order made for the sale of certain book accounts, &c.

J. C. & L. M. Childs, Warren. Petition of assignee to ascertain the amount legally due the First National Bank of Corry, Pa., presented and order made directing George A. Allen, Esq., the Commissioner, to give notice and take testimony upon the same.

Charles Walters, Pittsburgh. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed and referred to Register Harper.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In this Court to-day the following business was transacted:

W. H. McClelland, bankrupt. Argument on motion for leave to collect in the State Court certain moneys due C. S. Black. Decision reserved.

Mullen, Stein & Co., bankrupts, Allegheny city. Petition presented and order made for a creditors' meeting on the 24th, inst., before Register Shaffer to consider debtors' proposition for composition, the Register to give due notice of same.

John B. Jackson, et. al. vs. E. C. Hooper & Co. Petition, &c., filed. On motion order to show cause was granted, returnable 18th inst.

J. A. Caruthers, of Butler, was discharged from all his debts except such as are by the act excepted.

In the case of N. Marshall & Co., bankrupts, of Luzerne county, the petition of Claghorn & Co., for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens was presented.

The petition of Gerry, Tilton and Colwell, of New York, First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Farmers' Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh, et. al., creditors, was filed, praying for the adjudication in bankruptcy of the Pittsburgh Bolt Company. An order to show cause was issued returnable on August 24th.

THE COLD WATERITES.

THE PROHIBITION CONVENTION AT LAFAYETTE HALL — THE PLATFORM ADOPTED AND THE TICKET NOMINATED.

(From The Daily Post of Tuesday.)

The Allegheny County Prohibitionists yesterday held a convention at Lafayette Hall to nominate candidates for county offices at the ensuing election. There was ent, prominent among them many members a large number of temperance workers pres- of the old crusade force. The stage was tastily decorated, an addition of evergreens and flowers having been made to the decorations left remaining from the O'Connell Centennial Celebration. Prominent at one corner of the stage was the banner bearing the immortal Irish patriot's motto, "Nothing can be politically right which is morally wrong," but the name of the great liberator which had been painted on one corner of the banner at the instance of his admirers, was concealed by a bunch of evergreens.

The Committee assembled at half past nine o'clock in the morning, and the first hour was spent in devotional exercises, and addresses from Mr. T. H. Rabe and Rev. Dr. Swift.

At the conclusion of the devotional exercises, Mr. Rabe, Chairman of the Executive Committee, announced that the Convention had met in pursuance of the call of the Committee. We have been told, said Mr. R., by the last grand jury that temperance advocates have no rights which they are bound to respect, but by the blessing of the Heavenly Father they would go forward in the work not only of Temperance, but of prohibition. [Applause.]

ORGANIZATION.

On motion of Mr. A. Kirk a Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed. The committee retired and shortly afterwards returned, recommending the following officers:

President, Rev. J. J. Beacon; Vice Presidents, A. Patterson, Esq., L. S. Jack, John O'Neil, Wm. T. Powell, J. B. Fulton, Rev. Sterritt, Mrs. J. S. Collins, Mrs. George Finley, Miss Lizzie McClean, Miss E. E. Swift; Secretaries, Joseph H. Turner, Mrs. Hill, Miss Lizzie Renwick and W. J. Jackson. The report was adopted and the officers took seats upon the stage in the midst of applause.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Rev. Mr. Beacon then made a little address thanking the convention for the honor conferred, after which, on motion of Rev. Dr. Swift a Committee on Resolutions was appointed as follows: General F. H. Lane, Chairman; Rev. E. E. Swift, O. S. Miller, Miss Carlyle, Mr. Eastman, Mrs. Moreland, Rev. R. Lee, Rev. Melhorn and William M. Gibson, Esq.

FINANCIAL.

During the absence of this committee the President called upon Arthur Kirk, Chairmam of the Financial Committee, for a report. That gentleman responded, stating that the committee had assessed, for campaign purposes, during the past year, old city wards, $100, new (South Side) wards; fifty dollars and townships twenty-five dollars each.

On motion of George F. Turner, a committee of three was appointed to receive pledges and subscriptions. Messrs. Rabe, Turner and Morris were appointed, and pledges came in. The Eighteenth ward, Mr. Kirk said was good for $100, Tarentum pledged $25, Jefferson township $25, Thirty-sixth ward (city) $100, Harrison township $25, Fourth ward (Mr. Rabe's) $100, and South Fayette township $25, Mifflin township $25, and Mansfield borough $25.

The Rev. Mr. Caldwell of Homestead was called upon to address the Convention while they were awaiting the return of the Committee on Resolutions. The reverend gentleman responded by pouring a broad shot into those backward in handing in their pledges.

Several other addresses were made, after which the Convention adjourned to reassemble in the afternoon at half past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled promptly, at the hour specified, President Beacon in the chair.

After the minutes of the morning session had been read, Rev. Dr. Swift in the absence of the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions offered a series of resolutions as

THE PLATFORM.

First—Reaffirms the national platform.

Second—Recites the detriment to health, morals, etc., of traffic, use, etc., of intoxicating beverages.

Third—Demands direct legislation against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Fourth—Recites the necessity of a strict Prohibition party.

Fifth—Advocates the direct election by the people of President, Vice President and United States Senators.

Sixth—Sets forth that all class legislation is inconsistent with equal rights.

Seventh—Call on all temperance people to rally to the standard, and vote the whole ticket at the polls.

Eighth—Asks the co-operation of farmers.

Ninth—Reaffirms recommendations heretofore made by the Convention last year in favor of the improvement of the Ohio river.

Eleventh—Invites the co-operation of the women of Pennsylvania.

The resolutions were adopted as a whole by a unanimous vote.

A motion was then made and carried that the Convention proceed to nominations.

PLEDGES DEMANDED

Mr. Turner moved that no person be nominated unless they give a written pledge that they will follow the principles of the party

Several delegates objected to the motion. They thought it was preposterous to ask a pledge from the nominee when there were no constituents pledged to support him. Besides the Convention they urged was composed of true blue and intelligent temperance people and they ought to know enough to nominate only such men as would adhere to the Prohibition platform. After further discussion the motion was put and carried.

CANDIDATES NOMINATED.

Nominations were then announced as in order and Thos. P. Hershberger was nominated by acclamation for Sheriff.

Jonathan Gallagher, of Allegheny, was nominated for County Treasurer by acclamation.

E. H. Butler (colored) of Pittsburgh and A. W. Black, of Allegheny, were placed in nomination for Recorder. Mr. Black withdrew his name and Mr. Butler was unanimously declared the nominee.

Wm. M. Gormley and H. Anderson, of Pittsburgh, Abdiel McClure, of Homestead, and W. H. Bryce, of Pittsburgh, were nominated. All the candidates but two withdrew their names and Mr. McClure declared the nominee by a rising vote.

W. W. Greer, of Verona, Henry Warner, of Pittsburgh, and J. C. Campbell, of McKeesport, were named for County Controller. A rising vote was then taken, Mr. Greer receiving the largest vote, which was subsequently made unanimous.

Dr. A. Harper, of Richland township, was nominated by acclamation for the office of Clerk of the Courts.

F. N. Humes, of Tarentum; James N. Moore, of Robinson township; Dr. N. Starr, Allegheny, Joseph N. Wilson, Pittsburgh; Jno. O'Neil, Pine Run, and Alex. Patterson, of Chartiers, were suggested for Commissioner. Several names were withdrawn and a vote was taken, resulting in the nomination of F. N. Humes and John O'Neil.

Alex. Patterson, of Mifflin; W. G. Warren, Wilkins township, and Wm. Elliott, of Jefferson, were named for Director of the Poor. Mr. Warren received the nomination.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

After a great deal of discussion and a multiplicity of motions, the following Executive Committee was elected: T. H. Rabe, Dr. J. C. Kennedy, W. G. Warren, W. J. Jackson, Alex. Patterson, W. T. Powell, Mrs. Duff, Mrs. Gormley, T. P. Hershberger, Mr. Caldwell, Jno. O'Neil, J. B. Fulton, P. S. Jennings, Rev. Dr. E. E. Swift, Dr. Starr, Arthur Kirk, J. H. Turner, Mrs. A. Hill, S. L. Duval, Andrew Bryce, M. A. McChesney, John Angle, W. A. Price, Miss L. A. Haller, Mrs. R. Matchett.

The Committee on Resolutions then submitted a series of resolutions endorsing the temperance journ

IRELAND'S LIBERATOR.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENNIAL.

ITS OBSERVANCE IN THIS CITY — ADDRESSES AT LAFAYETTE HALL BY MEMBERS OF THE CATHOLIC CLERGY — ELOQUENT TRIBUTES TO THE IMMORTAL PATRIOT, ETC.

The Centennial of the birthday of Daniel O'Connell, Ireland's great agitator and liberator, was appropriately celebrated at Lafayette Hall in this city last evening. The celebration partook of a literary and intellectual rather than a demonstrative character, and consisted of orations and eulogies upon the great statesman by members of the clergy. A large concourse of our Irish-American fellow-citizens and other admirers of O'Connell gathered to attend the celebration, the spacious room being closely filled both up-stairs and down. The committee to whom were entrusted the arrangements for the occasion, did their work well, and the Centennial of "Ireland's uncrowned king" as observed in this city will linger long in the memories of those assembled to do honor to his name.

DECORATION OF THE STAGE.

The stage was neatly and appropriately ornamented with evergreen and with banners bearing mottoes spoken by the Irish statesman, and which together with his name will be handed down from generation to generation until history shall be lost or time shall be no more. In the centre of the stage immediately behind the speakers were arranged the national emblems of Ireland and America, while to the right and left, hanging in conspicuous places were banners with the inscriptions: "He who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy," and "Nothing can be politically right which is morally wrong." At the centre and immediately above the speakers were suspended a picture of O'Connell and a banner inscribed

"Hereditary bondsmen know ye not
Who would be free themselves must strike the blow."

Arranged about the flags was another banner reading

"Ireland as she ought to be,
Great glorious and free,
First flower of the earth
And first gem of the sea."

The meeting was called to order by Frank Kelly, Esq., on motion of whom Dr. E. Donnelly was chosen to preside. M. Hanrahan, Esq., was selected as Secretary and the officers together with the speakers of the evening, Revs. Fathers McCarthy, of Washington, Pa; Ferris, of East Liberty; Suhr, of Vamer station. Cosgrave, of the South Side; Kelly, of Cleveland, O., and Ebert, and Frank Kelly, or the Committee of Arrangements. When these had become seated the St. Celia band, which was assigned a position in front of the stage struck up the "Star Spangled Banner."

INTRODUCTORY, BY DR. DONNELLY.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting, saying: "I feel honored in being called upon to preside over such a meeting of my countrymen and fellow citizens of other nationalities as are present here this evening. The occasion is one in which every Irishman, every lover of justice, liberty, and the rights of man to self-government, should be proud to participate. To the Irish here to-night, to the Irishmen in this city, and to Irishmen and their descendants throughout the world, this day is one of profound interest It will be celebrated by every true son of Hibernia all over the globe. Where is the man living to-day with Celtic blood in his veins, who has not read or heard of Daniel O'Connell, the great agitator, the great emancipator of white and black, and almost the liberator of his country? There are many of you here to-night who will remember the repeal agitation in this country, the repeal associations formed, and the enthusiasm of the Irish people, and their liberal support of the cause of their oppressed countrymen at home. It is thirty-five years ago that I saw thousands of my countrymen marching through the streets of Philadelphia with our green banners and O'Connell mottoes. In the evening we were addressed by the late Very Rev. Father Moriorty in the Arch Street Theatre. I shall never forget the enthusiasm of the assembled thousands, as the great orator and patriot spoke of O'Connell and repeal.

I could speak to you of the sad events that have transpired in that unhappy country since the failure of repeal of the union, but I will not harrow your feelings by reminding you of what you all know too well."

ADDRESS OF REV. FATHER MCCARTHY.

The chairman closed by introducing to the meeting the Rev. Father F. X. McCarthy, the orator of the evening, who delivered a very eloquent and touching address and a tribute in every way worthy the great agitator and orator to whom he was doing homage. The address throughout was listened to with rapt attention by the entire audience, and very frequently elicited storms of applause. Upon advancing to the front of the stage the orator lifted a glass of water, and repeating the couplet from Byron drank the following to

DANIEL O'CONNELL:

"Were it the last drop in the well,
As I pause upon the brink
E'en my fainting spirit fell
'Tis to thee I would drink."

Throughout the land, then said the speaker, myriads of voices are uplifted to him, Ireland's great agitator and emancipator. Not only to-night will his praise be sung by those whose nationality is identified with his and ours, but also by all the friends of liberty. Throughout the whole world a thousand voices join the chorus and proclaim the name of Daniel O'Connell. The orator briefly continued his exordium which of itself was a worthy tribute to the immortal Irish patriot, and then briefly recounted the history of the nations of Europe during the half century preceding O'Connell's time. Then was given briefly the early history of O'Connell's life. The abject slavery to which Ireland was subjected at the time of his majority was also forcibly portrayed and the hardships and privations and difficulties of Irishmen were strongly pictured. With all these difficulties before him, the young Irish statesman took the platform and delivered his first speech, at twenty-five years of age. In that speech we have much of his life and character portrayed. He saw his country subjected to two phases of slavery—of the conscience and slavery of the body, and with the true spirit of his country he resolved to combat that, first, which took from the Irishman his dearest privilege—liberty of conscience. The speaker then referred to the petition of emancipation offered to the Parliament in 1813 and the restrictions to be added to it by that body, of its acceptance by the authorities of the church and nation and of O'Connell's opposition to the votes. In his description of the meeting of O'Connell and King George IV, he denounced the Monarch in the strongest terms.

CARDINAL CULLAN.

Father McCarthy then referred to the course of Cardinal Cullan in opposing war with Great Britain when about to be instituted by members of Irish societies few in numbers and too weak in every way to entertain one hope for success. He paid the Cardinal a high compliment both as a church official and as an Irish patriot and maintained that in his opposition to the war the official not only followed the principles of O'Connell but adhered to the teachings of the Church. The speaker then dwelt upon the doctrine of the Church in prohibiting her members from waging war for any principle when there was no hope for success but only for a sacrifice of life, and passed to O'Connell's election from the county of Cork and his course in the movement for the Repeal of the Union. He referred to the meeting to be held on Clontarf in 1843, spoke of O'Connell's commanding the Irish hosts to depart to their homes when the English legions were prepared to slaughter them with shot and shell, dwelling at length upon the moral courage displayed by the patriot in this act, and the mortification experienced by him in consequence therefore, which was the first telling blow received by him. He strongly pictured the famine in Ireland, spoke of O'Connell's agony resulting therefrom, of his endeavors to obtain a subsidy from the mother country for his countrymen, the refusal of which, he thought, was the most telling blow received by the Irish agitator. The pilgrimage to Rome, the Eternal City, was recounted and O'Connell's death at Genoa related, when the speaker dwelt upon the lessons to be learned by all the faithful from the life of the "great liberator."

ADDRESS OF FATHER FERRIS.

Upon closing, Father McCarthy was greeted by prolonged applause. After "Gary Own" was rendered by the band, Rev. Father B. L. Ferris of East Liberty, was introduced. In opening his address he paid a high compliment to Father McCarthy, and then he spoke of the sufferings of the Irish people. He related in a very happy and telling manner a few minor incidents in O'Connell's life and then spoke of Ireland's future. He endorsed the position of Cardinal Cullan, maintaining that the isle could never be freed by rebellion. While setting forth these views, however, he paid a high tribute to the noble sons of Ireland that had sacrificed their lives in time past, even though in rebellion, and closed his address by exhorting his auditors to their duties as Irishmen and Catholics. The address was well received.

FATHER KELLY'S SPEECH.

After more music Rev. Father Kelly, of Cleveland, Ohio, was introduced. He also complimented the speakers preceding him, and rendered a fitting tribute to the immortal O'Connell. "When I heard the speeches" said the speaker, "and saw the bone and sinew, and the heart and head of the fair and noble city of Pittsburgh assembled before me doing homage to the uncrowned King of Ireland, the immortal Daniel O'Connell, my feelings were aroused within me and my thoughts and feelings were condensed into this—I thank God I am an Irishman." He then recounted the privileges and blessings now enjoyed by his mother country, exhorted his auditors to be thankful therefore and continue in their labors for her further freedom. Father Kelly was exceedingly happy throughout in his remarks, and retired amidst great applause.

INCIDENTS.

Another National air was played by the band when Father McCarthy, by way of thanks to the musicians, recited in an eloquent manner an ode to music by Moore. This was followed by Dr. Donnelly announcing that he had received a poem in greeting from the Irishmen in Bosten who were celebrating the centennial, and reading the last stanza of the poem. Mr. M. Hanrahan then showed and read a portion of a letter written to him by O'Connell's private secretary, and related several amusing incidents of O'Connell's life, after which the meeting adjourned.

TOOK THE OATH OF OFFICE.

CHRIS. MAGEE, ESQ., SWORN IN—A QUO WARRANTO TO BE APPLIED FOR.

[From The Daily Post of August 7.]

The difficulties connected with the Mayoralty were again brought to the notice of our citizens yesterday by Chris. Magee, Esq., taking the oath of office as Mayor. It will be remembered that Mr. Magee applied to the Court for a mandamus directing Councils to administer him the oath some three or four months ago, and that the application was refused on the ground that it was not absolutely necessary that Councils should administer the oath. The attorneys for Mr. Magee intend to apply for a writ of quo warranto and the taking of the oath was done as a precautionary step. The oath was administered by Alderman Larkin, in the law office of Messrs Bailey & Magee, on Grant street, in the presence of some half dozen persons. The following is a copy of the oath:

"I, Christopher Magee, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh to which I have been duly elected.

CHRISTOPHER MAGEE.

"Sworn and subscribed before me, this 6th day of August, A. D. 1875.

J. J. LARKIN, Alderman."

FAYETTE COUNTY ORE.

A correspondent of the Uniontown Genius of Liberty, from Nicholson, writes: Last week two experienced ore miners from Dunbar Furnace spent three or four days examining the iron ores on Judge Crow's farm. They went into an old coal drift over one hundred and fifty yards and sunk a hole in the bottom of the drift about three feet, striking the blue lump ore, which proved to be over three feet in thickness, and which they pronounced to be the very best of ore. They expressed the opinion that this ore will yield at least 40 per cent. This explodes the theory heretofore advanced that the blue lump iron is never found under high hills; that it runs out or turns into limestone when the ground becomes much elevated. The prospectors examined two or three more stratas of ore lying below this one, which they pronounced to be good ore, one being the well known flag ore. It is said there are two or three different companies looking after this property, with a view of purchasing and erecting a furnace. If this ore proves to be as rich as represented, we know of no place where iron could be manufactured at so small a cost and great profit as right here on the Monongahela river, where the iron ore, coal and limestone are to be found in such abundance and so easily worked, to say nothing of the cheap transportation by river, besides the prospects of having a railroad in a year or two.

COMMON PLEAS JURORS.

The following persons have been chosen to serve as jurors in the Common Pleas No. 2, for the first Monday in September:

Louis Cella, gentleman; James Campbell, carpenter; P. F. Fitzsimmons, moulder; C. F. Klopfer, gent.; Albert Graham, boiler maker; John Callahan, grocer; Frank Ream, farmer; W. H. Glenn, engineer; Josiah Guy, farmer; Robert Kennedy, farmer; John Turney, roller; E. Edmunds, col'd., hatter; W. Jackson, boiler; P. Kolbecker, saloon; Thomas H. Rabe, merchant; Thomas Donnelly, laborer; Wm. Pears, Jr., thresher; Chas. B. McConnell, clerk; W. H. Claney, carpenter; R. Stevenson, notions; Alpheus Myers; painter; Andrew Hare, moulder; Robert Wylie, carpenter; John Hare, clerk; Samuel M. Boyd, gent.; William B. Sterrett, farmer; Charles L. Clark, paper dealer; George Morely, carpenter; Thos. Cockley, Jr., turner; James Dripps, glass blower; L. B. Patterson, farmer; Michael Friel, driver; James S. Oliver, farmer; Alex. Scott, gent; Jacob Ziegler, farmer; R. M. B. Morrow, gent.; Alex. Walker, farmer; David C. King, gent.; Michael Walsh, policeman, George W. Clark, teamster; John Minder, plumber; John H. Rhoades, farmer; James Sheaver, stone cutter; Peter Quaneil, farmer; David Jackson, pilot; John McCormick, shoemaker; Wm. Hamilton, machinist; John W. Weber, carpenter.

CHOLERA MORBUS, Summer complaint, Colic, Diarrhœa, and all Affections of the Bowels, incident to either children or adults are cured at once by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. WSM&W.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Heckelman & Hammil, bankrupts, Allegheny county. The exceptions to the Register's report on the petition of Peter Schatz, a creditor, for the ascertainment of his lien, are overruled and the report is confirmed.

Daniel C. Ehrhart, bankrupts, Blair county. After argument an injunction was granted against the First National Bank of Altoona, et al.

Wm. H. Mechling, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. An injunction was granted against Jos. H. Gray, President of the Weekly Savings Bank, and John W. McGregor, Receiver of the International Bank.

L. M. Childs, bankrupt, of Erie county, having complied with the requirements of the act, was discharged.

Wm. H. McClellan, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed subject to exceptions.

Nicholas Miller, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Petition of Samuel Palmer, a lien creditor, for an order on assignee to pay his claim. Referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

Charles Seely, of Potter county, was discharged from bankruptcy.

Hial Cook, assignee, &c., vs. S. B. Manley and Adams Davis. The examiner's compensation fixed at $300, and Cook ordered to tax the same.

Chas. A. Boucher, Pittsburgh. Voluntary petition for adjudication in bankruptcy.

Patrick Bradley, against whom an information was made before Commissioner McCandless, charging him with retailing liquor without payment of special tax, was arrested, brought before the Commissioner, waived a hearing and gave bail for October term, of the U. S. District Court.

Wm. H. McClellan, bankrupt, of Pittsburgh. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate, presented and confirmed, subject to exceptions.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Johnston, Jr., bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The creditors have chosen Samuel P. Fulton of Pittsburgh, as assignee, the same was approved.

Michael J. Bombaugh, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Register's report, distributing proceeds of sale of real estate, presented and filed, subject to exceptions.

Lewis Kreiling, debtor, Pittsburgh. An order was made for a meeting of creditors to consider debtor's proposition for composition.

Steele Brothers, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. At the request of the assignee, an order was made for the sale of certain personal property.

The Register having returned his reports of the meetings for composition in the cases of the Escanaba Furnace Company and the Cascade Iron Company, debtors, together with the resolution of the creditors accepting the proposition for settlement made by the debtors, an order was made in each case for a meeting of the creditors to ascertain if the same had been passed in the manner required by the act, and to show cause why the proceedings should not be confirmed absolutely and made binding on all the creditors.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

A final decree was granted authorizing the dissolution of the South Side Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

In the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Edward Bally the time for hearing was extended until August 14th.

In the case of the Commonwealth ex rel. vs. John Watson, the bond of John S. Lamble committee for $50,000, was approved, A. W. Brown, Esq., being the bondsman.

In the matter of John Williams vs. O. H. P. Williams, J. W. Wiley was appointed master and examiner.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Huntsman, Miller & Co., W. M. Claney and F. C. Negley were appointed appraisers.

The petition of Sadie A. Anderson for the benefit of the act securing to married women their separate earnings was ordered to be filed and recorded.

Eliza Jane Hubbard vs. Charles L. Hubbard, a libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Scaife, Atkinson & Oakley, J. H. McCreary was appointed auditor.

In the matter of Isaac M. Pennock, for use, vs. J. A. Carline, J. A. Murray was appointed auditor.

A charter of incorporation was granted to the Towboat Pilots' Relief Association of Pittsburgh.

Wm. H. Acheson was appointed Election Assessor of the Second district, Twelfth ward.

In the voluntary assignment of Wm. K. Hart et al. to D. T. Watson, the assignee was allowed to make sale of certain real estate.

A petition for the appointment of a successor of Lewis Morganstern as trustee of the Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company was presented and filed.

A rule was granted on a number of election assessors to show cause why they have not made returns to the County Commissioners of the qualified voters of their districts as required by law.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

Eliza Knight applied for a divorce from her husband John Knight. A subpœna was awarded.

In the case of Adler, Rosenburg & Co. vs. David Shaw, Jr., James Fitzsimmons was appointed commissioner to take testimony.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Dierker & Thompson, the Court appointed George W. Schmidt and James Littell appraisers.

Drs. Joseph Stevenson, W. J. Gilmore and F. A. Rex were appointed a committee to examine F. J. Withington as to his qualifications for the medical profession, in accordance with an act of Assembly.

Samuel George and Wm. J. Scull were appointed appraisers in the voluntary assignment of the German-American Bank, in trust for creditors.

James B. Johnson was appointed Election Assessor of the Second district, Twenty-fourth ward, and Joseph A. Kelso of the Second district, Scott township.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

M. J. Bombaugh, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Register's report distributing the proceeds of the sale of real estate presented and confirmed.

Charles A. Boucher, debtor, Pittsburgh. Order made for a meeting of creditors to consider and pass upon debtor's proposition for composition.

Andrew Bretano, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition of Anton Kuhl, creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of his lien, presented, and referred to Register Harper.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

The Scientific American says: If mosquitos or other bloodsuckers infest our sleeping rooms at night, we uncork a bottle of the oil of pennyroyal and these insects leave in great haste, nor will they return so long as the air in the room is loaded with the fumes of that aromatic herb. If rats enter the cellar, a little powdered potash, thrown into their holes, or mixed with meal and scattered in their runways, never fails to drive them away. Cayenne pepper will keep the buttery and store-room free from ants and cockroaches. If a mouse makes an entrance into any part of your dwelling, saturate a rag with with cayenne in solution, and stuff it into the hole, which then can be repaired with either wood or mortar. No rat or mouse will eat that rag for the purpose of opening communication with a depot of supplies.

A DEATH LEAP.

A LADY PASSENGER LEAPS FROM AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

[From The Daily Post, August 6.]

A sad story was related yesterday by the employees on the Pacific Express train on the Pennsylvania railroad of a young woman who had jumped from the train and is supposed to have been drowned in the Susquehanna river. The name of the young lady was Mrs. Rebecca Forbes, and it seems she arrived at New York from England a few days ago on her way to San Francisco, Calafornia, where she intended visiting some friends. She secured a berth on a Pullman sleeping car and mounted the train at New York. She was provided with a letter from the authorities of the Pullman Company to their employees directing them to show her especial attention as she was traveling alone. This was received by Conductor Lansing, who made the young lady as comfortable as possible. Yesterday morning however about five o'clock in passing through the cars, he discovered that all the passengers were in their places. Returning in three or four minutes afterwards he found that Mrs. Forbes was missing and supposing that she had entered the ladies saloon, requested another lady passenger to look for look. His request was complied with and the lady returned announced that the object of her search was nowhere to be found. The train was at Duncannon when this happened, and it is supposed she jumped from the train and alighted in the Susquehanna river. The train was stopped but her body was not discoved, nor indeed any traces of it. During her passage across the ocean some rascal attempted to break into her state room, and it is said her nerves sustained a severe shock. It is thought this might also have effected her mind. Search was instituted for the body by a number of the employees of the road.

PENITENTIARIED FOR LIFE.

AMBROSE E. LYNCH'S COMMUTATION WARRANT ARRIVES AND HE IS TAKEN OVER THE CREEK.

[From The Daily Post of August 9.]

On Saturday morning Sheriff Hare received the warrant from Harrisburg for the removal of Ambrose E. Lynch to the Western Penitentiary for life, for the murder of Deputy Sherriff Hatfield something over three years ago. The warrant sets forth that the commutation of Lynch's death sentence is made at the request of the Board of Pardons. It will be remembered that Lynch claimed to have killed Hatfield to preserve the honor of his (Lynch's) sister. The jury, however, attached no importance to the plea and brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The commutation, it seems, was granted principally because Governor Geary neglected to sign the death warrant and Governor Hartranft excused himself from so doing on the ground that he would not interfere with his predecessor's business. The reception of the warrant of commutation was a great relief to Lynch who evidently felt keen apprehensions as to his fate. He informed Sheriff Hare that he in any event did not intend to be taken to the scaffold. The prisoner requested to be allowed time to take a farewell of the world and dispose of a lot of correspondence before being consigned to his living tomb. The Sheriff, however, informed him that it was impossible. When told to be ready to be taken over in a carriage at two o'clock Lynch strongly plead to be allowed to walk, saying that he wanted some exercise and to see how the cities looked before taking his final adieu of the world. His request was granted and Lynch was allowed to take his last walk unless by some fortuitous chance he makes his escape or executive clemency at some time grants a pardon. This is the first commutation case in this county. Under the old Constitution the death sentence could not be commuted to imprisonment for life. It would seem therefore that Lynch may be termed a peculiarly lucky man, under the circumstances. The agencies in bringing about his commutation were the death of Geary, the unwillingness of Hartranft to act, and the adoption of the new Constitution.

MURDER IN MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

AN ALTERCATION BETWEEN TWO MINERS —ONE KILLS THE OTHER BY A BLOW WITH HIS FIST—THE MURDERER ARRESTED.

[From The Daily Post of August 9.]

A murder was committed at Furness' tavern in Mifflin township across from McKeesport, on Saturday evening, in a peculiar manner and under more than ordinarily sad circumstances. It seems a party of Welsh coal miners assembled at the tavern after work to spend the evening in discussing the general topics of the day. While there it is alleged the party was drinking more or less freely, and during the general discussion that was in progress, an altercation arose between David W. Thomas and another miner who was a friend to Thomas. Both men were more or less under the influence of their potations and were disposed to maintain their assertions if they had to fight to do it. The discussion consequently became more heated and angry between them and the two finally got to fighting, when Thomas' friend it is alleged struck him a blow on the head with his fist. Thomas fell to the floor and in a very short time expired from the effects of the blow. The man who struck the blow was arrested and an information was made before 'Squire Berry of McKeesport, charging him with murder. Notice was also sent to Coroner McCalilin of the death and the Coroner deputized 'Squire Berry to hold the inquest, which resulted in the committal of the miner for trial at Court. As stated above, the two miners were friends and had the unfortunate prisoner been in his sober senses, no fight would have occurred.

DANGER LINES IN OUR RIVERS.

General Myers, Chief of the Signal Service, has issued a circular containing information relative to the rises in our rivers which are considered dangerous to commercial interests. The following points are taken therefrom:

In the Ohio, at Pittsburgh, the danger point is twenty feet above the bed of the river. Such a rise floods the lower part of the city.

At Marietta the danger point is thirty-two feet above the bottom of the river on Duck Creek Bar. This floods many farms in that section.

At Cincinnati the danger line is reached at fifty feet.

At Louisville the danger point is twenty-four feet above the sill of the lock in the canal.

In the Monongahela, at New Geneva, a rise of twenty-four feet above the bed of the river endangers property on the banks.

In the Allegheny, at Freeport, the danger line is twelve feet above the average low water.

In the Youghiogheny, at Confluence, a rise of fifteen feet six inches above the bottom endangers property on the banks.

THE BOARD OF PARDONS.

APPLICATIONS GRANTED AND REFUSED

The Board of Pardons closed its session on Friday night after considering forty-five applications. The following were recommended:

Walkin Bucklin, Berks county.
Condy McCool, Luzerne.
David R. Kintz, Lancaster.
John Sidlinger, Blair.
George Gross, Chester.
James M'Cullough, Philadelphia.
Edward C. Remmel, Northampton.
John Gallagher, Luzerne.
Jacob A. Weaver, Dauphin.

The following applications were refused:

Llewellyn Northrop, Potter.
John Brunner, Allegheny.
Lewis Dillinger, Chester.
Henry M. Jones, Schuylkill.
Robert Miller, Mercer.
John Bahmer, Allegheny.
John Newell, Allegheny.
William Starkey, Allegheny.
Lorenz Ward, Allegheny.
Edward Martin, Philadelphia.
Henry Lenz, Allegheny.
Thomas J. Quinn, Lancaster.
Henry Himes, Lancaster.
G. Louis Vance, Franklin.
A. H. Hahn, Lehigh.

The remaining cases were held under advisement.

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf

OHIO NEWS.

THE Youngstown rolling mills are running double turn.

ONE hundred and twenty of the Cleveland furnaces are blowing and 37 are out of blast.

THE Spring Grove camp meeting commences at Wellsville, on Thursday, Aug. 19th prox.

THE Berea Advertiser says: "A stone weighing ten tons was shipped from the the quarry of J. M. McDermott & Co., one day last week. This is said to be the largest stone every shipped from the Berea quarries. Five others were shipped the same day weighing eight tons each."

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE.

[Lexington Press.]

The remains of Gen. John C. Breckinridge were removed yesterday from the vault where they were placed at the time of his funeral and buried in a lot which his family have purchased since his death, in the Lexington cemetery. The removal was made in the presence of his family and a few friends only, and was so quietly done that but a few persons were aware of what was taking place until the change had been made. The lot purchased for this purpose is one of the most desirable in our beautiful cemetery, being the one which Robt. Wickliffe early selected, but afterward deeded to the orphan asylum of this city. In this connection it may be well to say that the statement which has been going the rounds of the press that Gen. Breckinridge had expressed the desire to be buried at Frankfort is untrue. No such expression of feeling was ever made, nor has it been the intention or his family to place him anywhere but where he now rests. Peace to the ashes of the great, the brave, the pure statesman.

THE RING AFTER HIM.

The veteran Democratic editor and proprietor of the Greensburg Argus, Jno. M. Laird, Esq., thus pays attention to the organs of the corrupt party:

Mr. Browne, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, is being overhauled by the Radical press for his efforts in favor of the ticket he leads, which they think will hurt the Radical party; and inasmuch as he was one of their number, it is argued that he ought not to hurt the dear old concern. Mr. Browne acknowledges having been a member of the Republican party, and in a speech made a few days since he meets the issue by declaring that "the Republican party is no more the party we helped to organize. It is dead," he says, and then makes the sensible remark that "when a party is dead we ought to bury it." Mr. Browne is right, and no one can blame him for wanting to see the rotten carcass put under the ground. As a former friend, its corruption is peculiarly offensive to him.

NEBRASKA.

An Active Cattle Business Doing.

OMAHA, August 7.—It is estimated that the number of Texas cattle driven into this State this year will amount to over 100,000 head. They are mostly held by cattle raisers along the line of the Union Pacific Railway from Kearney Junction to Sidney. Forty thousand of the number driven in this year have been sold. Large numbers will be shipped east this year through this point.

A DESPERATE ACT.

At Elkhorn, Nebrask, this morning, a crowd of men sssembled and engaged in a quiet conversation, were approached by two men named Kane and McIlro, the latter carrying a shot gun loaded with buck shot. When within range, at the word fire, given by Kane, McIlro shot into the crowd seriously wounding Mr. Dungmond, proprietor of the Phillips House; his son, and Charles Baldwin. The assassins immediately jumped on their horses and fled. The cause of the shooting is supposed to be an old grudge against Baldwin. Mounted men, well armed, are in pursuit.

BREVITIES.

Two hundred and eighteen sacks of Australian mail passed through here to-day on their way to London.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of ladies and gentlemen was held in the parlors of the Grand Central to organize a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Twenty-six cars of cattle left here to-day for Chicago.

Wm. Bergman, a Norwegian barber formerly of New York, suicided this afternoon, the consummation of a big spree. He used a shot gun, filling the barrels full of water, placed it to his forehead and blew the whole top of his head off.

Reports from points along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad to-day say the wind has been blowing hard from the North for three days.

Immense clouds of grasshoppers are flying South along the line from Elm Creek East as far as Silver Creek, wite a few clear streaks at Willow Island. They have commenced on the corn, having already done considerable damage.

At most points but few have alighted and little damage has been done.

GERMANY.

DESTRUCTION CAUSED BY A WATER SPOUT.

BERLIN, August 5.—A water spout bursted over Kirn, in Rhenish Prussia, to-day, inundating the place and doing great damage. The bridges and several houses were swept away, and thirteen persons drowned.

NEW PATENT
Atmospheric Disk!
FOR HOLDING
Both Upper and Lower and all Styles of Partial Sets of Teeth,
On Gold, Silver, Platina, Vulcanite and Scott's Patent Gum Enameled Base.
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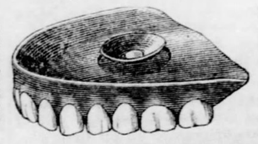
And making them as comfortable and reliable in every respect as Natural Teeth.



This new mode of securing teeth has been thoroughly tested, and has proven the greatest invention ever made in mechanical dentistry. Ministers, lawyers and public speakers, and those who have been greatly embarrassed by their teeth dropping down or lifting up at the most inopportune times, can now get a set which will remain firmly in place under all circumstances. This invention can be applied to many old loose plates, making them hold as well as new ones. The exclusive right of the patent for this vicinity has been purchased by
DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT, 278 PENN AV.
N. B.—Some who have no right to make the patent Disk may tell their patients that it is worthless, but remember that Dr. Scott warrants it to be all that it is represented, comfortable and satisfactory. All infringers will be prosecuted.
Dr. Scott also makes all styles of artificial teeth without the disk, at the lowest prices in the State. All work warranted.
Take only Dr. Scott's pleasant and absolutely safe anæsthetic for the painless extraction of teeth, and run no risk. Laughing gas is dangerous. Office open from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M. mal:lyr

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Tuesday, September 7, 1875.
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AT
Thos. F. Stewart's Real Estate and Sales Rooms Corner Fifth Avenue, and Wood street.
A beautiful Suburban Home on P. F. W. & C. R. R. near Leetsdale Station. The house contains 13 rooms, is neatly and well built and very conviniently arranged. The grounds, comprising 6 acres, are nicely laid out in walks and drives and full of all kinds of fruit and flowers of the choicest varieties. Price only $15,000 and terms easy.
One hundred acre farm, (70 acres in cultivation) at Black Lick Station, on the Indiana branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with good farm house of 8 rooms with necessary outbuildings, good orchard and excellent water. Price only $7,000.
Large and small houses in the city, in Allegheny city, and in every direction at all prices.
Business property on Liberty street, Fifth avenue, Wood street, Smithfield street, Penn avenue, and now is the time to buy cheap.
Auction sales of Stocks and Real Estate every Friday evening.
THOS. F. STEWART,
Corner Fifth and Wood streets.

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Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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And dealers in French and Enameled Glass.
As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD.
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PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,
PLAIN SPRING WAGONS,
FARM WAGONS
Heavy and Light Wagons, all kinds of Carts and Wheelbarrows, manufactured and for sale cheap, at
DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,
Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, 3 squares below Suspension Bridge.
Repairing promptly done.
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BOILERS and ENGINES
On hand and made to order for Rolling, Grist, Planing Mills, Portable Saw Mills and Hoisting Engines, House Front Columns, Window Heads, Sash Weights and general Machine Castings. Also, dealers in Second-hand Boilers and Engines. Prompt attention given to repairing.
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A TON OF HAY deposited in 5 to 5 minutes to any part of the Mow or Stack with Nellis' O. H. Horse Hay Fork and Patent Conveyer. No extra expense to Farmers or Conveyer. Descriptive catalogue free. Reliable Agents wanted. Address
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 124 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.
Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 124 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted.

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK —SECOND DIVIDEND. The second dividend to the creditors of the Mechanics' Savings Bank will be paid on and after August 30, 1875.
Depositors are required to bring their Bank Books.
JAMES H. HOPKINS,
Assignee, at Penn Bank,
Cor. Liberty and Wood streets.
au9-eM3t&au14-3tW

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
Letters of administration on the estate of JOHN BIGGERSTAFF, deceased, late of Moon Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will make them known without delay. THOMAS W. BIGGERSTAFF,
Administrator.
July 26, 1875. jy31-6tw

O'CONNELL'S CENTENNIAL

A GENERAL HOLIDAY IN DUBLIN.

A FIVE-MILE PROCESSION.

Disgraceful Conduct at the Memorial Exercises.

SIMILAR SCENES AT THE BANQUET.

DUBLIN, August 5.—The celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Daniel O'Connell began to-day, and will be continued for three days.

The houses are decorated with banners, garlands and mottoes, and there is a great display of green. The following members of Parliament attend as representatives of the Catholic Union: Edmund Dease, John George McCarthy, Arthur John Moore, Keyes O'Cleary, Myles William O'Reilly and Patrick James Smyth.

ARRIVAL OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

Distinguished guests who have arrived to participate in the celebration are the Bishops of Basle and Nantes, Prince Edward Rodserwill of Posen, and Dr. Lingen, members of the German Parliament; Reverends Rinaldi and Vantry, of Rome; Dr. Boek, the Pope's chamberlain, and M. Fallette, member of the Swiss Parliament. The illness in the family of Lord O'Hagan may prevent him from delivering the Centenary oration to-morrow in Sackville street, in which case it will be published and distributed.

IMPOSING SERVICES.

This morning solemn religious ceremonies were held in the Cathedral, at which Cardinal Manning officiated, assisted by Irish and other Catholic prelates, Dr. Croke, the new Archbishop of Cashel, preached. Four Archbishops, forty bishops and five hundred priests participsted in the ceremonies, which were very imposing and impressive. The Cathedral was densely crowded and the music was magnificent.

THE CENTENARY CONCERTS

were given in Exhibition Palace this afternoon and evening, and were attended by a vast number of people.

Dr. Croke, in the course of his sermon at the Cathedral this morning, said the Irish people were born and educated under a State system, which, if not all they could desire, was in many respects useful. "The Foreign Church," he added, has been humbled; the rights of the occupiers of the soil have, to some extent, been recognized, and we are fast working ourselves into a position of equality and independence which every subject should occupy under the protection of what I am not afraid to designate as "The best balanced constitution in the world."

The city was brilliantly illuminated to-night and the streets filled with animated throngs. Everything passed off quietly.

DUBLIN, August 6.—The O'Connell centenary celebration is continued to-day. The ceremonies began with a grand precession through the streets.

THE PROCESSION.

DUBLIN, August 6,—The numerous organizations, civic and military, which were to take part in the procession to-day began to assemble at an early hour this morning in St. Stephen's green and vicinity. There was much delay owing to vast numbers in forming the line, and the procession did not begin to move until long after ten o'clock, the appointed hour. The line of march was around Marion square, through Leicestire and Nassau streets, College Green past City Hall, up Cork hill through Thomas and James streets, Stevens Lane, along the quays, through Capel street, Dorset street and Connor's row to the site of the National Monument to O'Connell on Stockville street.

The route was five miles in length and the procession extended over the entire distance. It is estimated that there were nearly 40,000 people in line. The houses and sidewalks along the route were crowded with dense masses of spectators. There was great cheering as the procession marched past O'Connell's house and City Hall where the great Liberator delivered his first oration against the Union.

CHARACTERISTIC EMBLEMS.

The members of the Fenian Amnesty Association marched with a banner at their head hung with chains. Their flags were draped with crape, and other emblems of mourning displayed. Their appearance attracted general attention, but the demonstration caused no disorder during the progress of the procession. Dr. Isaac Butt and other Home Rule members of Parliament marched with the Association. In Sackville street, as the divisions of the procession with bands playing arrived and took up their positions, the scene was grand and stirring.

THE EXERCISES.

Long before all had arrived, the commemoration ceremonies began at the site of the monument. Lord O'Hagan, who was to have delivered the oration of the day was not able to be present, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin came forward to read it to the assembled multitude.

The moment he appeared there was great uproar and confusion. The Fenian amnesty men had moved up to the front of the platform, and as the Lord Mayor began to speak, they shook the chains attached to their banner in his face and drowned his voice with shouts of "no whiggery," and loud and long continued cries for Dr. Butt. The Mayor made a second attempt to read the speech, but finding it impossible to make himself heard withdrew from the platform and proceeded to his carriage under the protection of the police.

Dr. Butt, in response to repeated calls came forward and made a speech reviewing the career of O'Connell, and thanking the people for their praiseworthy conduct during the day. He was most enthusiastically cheered.

Speeches were also made by Mr. O'Connor Power, member of Parliament for Moyor county, and Sullivan, member for Louth.

Mr. O'Connor Power, in his speech in Sackville street, after the departure of the Mayor, referring to Lord O'Hagan, declared it was an insutt to the memory of O'Connell to invite a pensioner of the Government to the platform on such an occasion. O'Connell should be honored as a Nationalist and Emancipator of Ireland.

Proceedings were then brought to a close and the vast assemblage peaceably dispersed. With the exception of the scene in front of the platform there was no serious disturbance throughout the day. The sermon delivered by Dr. Croke yesterday is much admired for its eloquence, but is sharply criticised by Liberal Catholics for drawing a new Ultramontaine line which virtually excludes Liberals from the church. The Dublin Mail says, nine parts of the discourse was devoted to the church and one to O'Connell.

GREAT CONFUSION AT THE BANQUET—THE GAS EXTINGUISHED.

MIDNIGHT—A grand banquet, at which the Lord Mayor presided, was given at the Exhibition Palace this evening. Proceedings were marked by no incident of interest until one of the regular toasts, viz: "The Legislative Independence of Ireland" was reached. This, the Mayor announced and called on Charles Gavan Duffy to respond. Mr. Duffy, on arising, was greeted with tremendous uproar and shouts for Butt. For twenty minutes there was a scene of wild disorder. The Mayor made repeated attempts to gain a hearing but in vain and vacated the chair.

Dr. Butt then rose and began to speak when the gas was extinguished and the company dispersed in great confusion before the regular toasts were finished.

THE DAY IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 6.—There was a large and spirited celebration of the O'Connell Centenary to-day in Bradford and Glasgow.

ITS OBSERVANCE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The O'Connell centenary was begun in this city this morning by the celebration at the St. Stephen's Church, of the Pontifical High Mass by Bishop Corrigan, of New York. A large number of clergymen assisted, and a large congregation was present.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The large hall of the Cooper Institute was crowded this evening on the occasion of the O'Connell Centennial meeting. General McMahon, President, and among the list of Vice Presided were Richard S. Emmett, Vicar General Quinn, Chas. O'Conor, William Cullen Bryant, Rev. Dr. John Hall, Peter Cooper and Rev. Dr. Chapin. Rev. Dr. McGlynn delivered the oration.

Despatches received to-night from principal cities east and south state the Centennial celebration had been observed in the most enthusiastic manner.

THE CENTENNIAL AT ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, August 6.—The O'Connell Centennial celebration in this city passed off in fine style. In the morning services were held at the Cathedral. In the afternoon, a grand procession, comprising various Irish societies of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Stillwater, St. Paul Robt. Banks Literary Society (colored), the City Council, Board of Education, Fire Department and a long line of carriages proceeded to the City Park where speeches, music, etc. were indulged in. Perhaps the finest speech of the day was delivered by Robert Bank, a colored barber of this city, who gave his personal recollections of O'Connell. The most interesting feature of the proceedings was the fraternization of the colored and Irish citizens, which was hearty and complete.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, August 6. — O'Connell's centenary was celebrated by the Irish and Catholic societies of this city, and notwithstanding the heavy rain that prevailed in the forenoon, proved a grand success. The various military and civic societies paraded the principal streets in strong numbers in the forenoon. A grand union pic-nic, under the auspices of the Catholic Central Association, was held in the afternoon at the Northern Ohio Fair Grounds, and was attended by many thousand people. An eloquent tribute to the memory of O'Connell was delivered by Hon. Judge O'Neill, of New York. No accidents occurred and the best of order prevailed.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, August 6.—The O'Connell meeting at Music Hall to-night was one of the grandest demonstrations ever witnessed in this city. The immense building was crowded to overflowing, hundreds being unable to gain admission even to the corridors. The hall was elaborately decorated. Some two hundred persons occupied the stage, including the Committee of Arrangements, Governor Gaston, General Banks, General Benham, William Lloyd Garrison, Fathers Lynden, Healey, Flately, Griffin and others.

A poem, "A Nation's Test," was read by John Boyle O'Rielly, and an oration upon the "life and services of Daniel O'Connell," was read by Wendell Phillips, which is pronounced as the master effort of his life.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, August 6.—O'Connell's countrymen celebrated his centenary this evening on the grounds of St. Patrick's Academy. Speeches were made by T. J. McDonnell, Hon. J. M. Ashley, Hon. Frank H. Hurd and Hon. John C. Lee.

COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, August 6.—The Catholic citizens celebrated the Centennial anniversary of the birth of Daniel O'Connell by a street parade, and an entertainment to-night, at which an address was delivered by Bishop Rosecrans.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, August 6.—The O'Connell centenary was celebrated in an enthusiastic manner here and in all principal Canadian cities.

HOW IT WAS OBSERVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, August 6.—The O'Connell centennial was celebrated here to-day by a parade of various Catholic societies and an open air demonstration in Druid Hill Park, which was presided over by Mayor Vansant and attended by about 5,000 persons.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, August 6. — O'Connell's centennial was celebrated by the Irish societies to-day by a procession, an address by Judge Daly, of Indiana, and a pic-nic at Woodland Garden.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, August 6.—The O'Connell centennial was observed here by High Mass in the morning, a large procession through the principal streets, ending in a pic-nic, which was very largely attended.

THE SOUTH.

CHARLESTON, August 5.—Ex-State Treasurer Parker, against whom a verdict of $75,000 was recently rendered in a suit growing out of his official frauds and embezzlement and who was in prison awaiting criminal prosecution for similar offences escaped from the Columbia jail last night. There is no clue to his whereabouts. Every effort is making to recapture him.

CIGAR MANUFACTORIES SEIZED.

NEW ORLEANS, August 5.—Several cigar manufactores were seized by Treasury officials to-day. Manufacturers are charged with making fraudulent returns.

THE STATE ELECTION.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 5.—The election in this city and throughout New Hanover county passed off unusually quiet. Neither party polled its full strength. Republicans as usual carried the county by a large majority electing three delegates to the Convention.

Returns from counties classified as somewhat in doubt by both parties come in slow. Republicans carry Wake, Lonoir, Brunswick and Richmond, in which they gain seven delegates. Democrats gain two in Robeson. Chances seem about evenly balanced, though the Republicans are sanguine of a majority of delegates.

LOUISVILLE, August 6.—Indications now are that McCreary has carried the State by from 5,000 to 8,000 more votes than for Leslie in 1871. The majority may reach 45,000.

It is probabie that the vote to call a Constitutional Convention is lost.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, August 6.—Returns from fifty-four counties give a Democratic majority. It is generally conceded that Democrats will have a good working majority in the Convention.

WILMINGTON, August 6.—Election returns received to-day leave the result still in doubt. It is thought that the majority in the Convention cannot exceed three or four either way.

THE FLOOD.

ESTIMATES MADE OF DAMAGES DONE

TERRE HAUTE, August 5.—The Express of this morning estimates that the loss to the crops and the destruction of property in fourteen counties tributary to Terre Haute is not less than $12,000,000. There is profound discouragement among all classes.

THE WABASH RIVER FALLING.

The Wabash is slowly falling. The first mail from the east since Saturday came in last night. Trains will not run through from Indianapolis without transfer for a week. The Logansport and Terre Haute road will not be able to run trains through for two weeks or more. Trains will probably get through to Danville by transferring on Monday. Trains are running regularly on the Illinois, Midland and Evansville Railroad. Transfers are made between this city and St. Louis on both the Vandalia and Indianapolis, and St. Louis. On the Vandalia, between here and Indianapolis, trains will be run to-morrow, transferring at two places. The Cincinnati Railroad will be able to run trains by the middle of next week.

LEVEES SAFE.

CAIRO, August 5.—To correct an erroneous impression which seems to prevail abroad as to the danger of this city from inundation, it is only necessary to say the levees are considered safe at the highest water mark, and the rivers are still six feet below. No uneasiness is felt here.

THE DAMAGE DONE TO THE CROPS IN THE OHIO VALLEY.

CINCINNATI, August 5.—It is difficult at this time to form more than a rough estimate of damage done to crops by rains and overflow in the Ohio valley, but it is believed they will be quite heavy. The wheat crop had suffered severely by the cold weather in the Spring, and half of what was planted was winter killed. Of the remainder, it is believed one-third is hopelessly lost, and the remainder two-thirds partially damaged, though it is believed the damage will be much less than is generally expected. The acreage of wheat sown was larger than the last year, and the relative yield compared with last year will be fifty per cent. less.

The chief damage to corn is in the river bottoms, where the crop is a total loss. That planted on high ground has suffered principally from being broken down. The acreage was much larger than last year, and the prospects before the flood were favorable for an unusually heavy crop. It is now thought there will be a fair average crop, not much, if any, less than last year. Much depends, however, upon favorable weather for the remainder of the season.

The oats crop has suffered more severely than either wheat or corn, having been beaten flat and so badly damaged that it will be impossible to harvest it. The per cent. saved will be very small.

Barley suffered severely from the cold weather and but little was growing. Of this grain, the quantity saved in condition for malting will be comparatively insignificant.

Hay promises a partial crop, but of an inferior quality should favorable weather follow. Much had been left out uncut and was rendered nearly worthless by the rains.

THE LOSS IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 5.—No very reliable estimate of the aggregate loss to wheat, corn and other crops in the State can be made at present. In some sections the estimated damage is fifty per cent.; in others a much greater per cent., and in many localities the entire crop is destroyed. From the most reliable information, the loss in the central and southern portion of the State will aggregate fifty to sixty per cent. of the entire crop. In low lands, along the Wabash river, it has been estimated that 200,000 acres of corn has been entirely destroyed by the flood which alone, at fifteen dollars per acre, would aggregate three million dollars.

LAFAYETTE, August 5.—The loss to crops in Tippecanoe county is half a million. Carroll, Warren and Fountain counties quarter of a million each. This is an estimated loss to the crops by the high water overflow, and does not include damage by wet weather to the crops on uplands which some estimate much higher and others a little lower.

NEW ALBANY, August 5.—It is impossible to give even a general estimate at present, from the fact that the Ohio river is rising here at the rate of an inch an hour and overflowing all the bottom lands below the city. Since morning, the loss to farmers in that section, which includes gardeners will be a total loss. The loss on wheat is total. Oats total. Corn on high lands no estimate as rains may ruin the prospects. Potatoes are rotting in the ground. If it continues clear, there will be a small portion of the crop saved.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., August 5.—Two-thirds of a crop was expected in this county before the flood which has destroyed at least one-third. One-third of a crop is considered a liberal estimate now, provided we have favorable weather hereafter.

MUNCIE, Ind., August 5.—In Delaware county many thousand acres of wheat were swept away and corn destroyed on the bottoms of the Missesseneva and White rivers. Wheat in shocks is covered with sprouts six inches long, but it will be better than first thought. Oats are nearly lost and nearly all the hay and flax. The corn will make half a crop; other grain about one-third.

AUBURN, Ind., August 5.—The total loss to the wheat, corn, oats and other crops in Madison county by the recent rains and floods, is estimated by parties who have figured at not less than half a million dollars. Many farmers have lost their entire crops.

TERRE HAUTE, August 5.—It is estimated that the loss in this section country by the floods is fully fifty per cent. of the entire crops.

LOGANSPORT, August 5.—Wheat—The best information is that 25 per cent. will cover the loss; as it is there will be more wheat than last year. Oats—50 per cent. is not cut. A part of this will be utilized by feeding hogs. The remainder of the crop is extra heavy. Corn is injured in low lands; blown down some on high lands. The injury is not so bad as anticipated. Potatoes are likely to prove a failure by rotting in the ground.

JEFFERSONVILLE, August 5. — It is rather difficult to estimate the loss to crops. From what we can learn from farmers and general impression, the wheat, oats and hay crop is damaged fifty per cent. Potatoes are almost an entire failure. Corn is damaged very little except in the river bottoms. Fruit is an entire failure. It is believed by many the loss in Clark coun will reach $80,000 to $100,000.

ALL HOPES OF ESCAPING A FLOOD ABANDONED.

MEMPHIS, August 5.—The river at this point is rising steadily. It now stands thirty-three feet by gauge, or within nine inches of the March rise, and with the rise reported at Paducah of ten and a half feet, and at Cairo of six inches, most hopeful persons here have abandoned all hopes of the river not passing that rise. It may be of interest to state that on the 21st of March the river reached forty-three feet eight inches at Cairo, the highest point, while at St. Louis it stood nine feet, while at present Cairo shows forty-four feet eleven inches and St. Louis twenty-feet eleven inches, or three times the depth it had when the Spring flood was at its height at Cairo. Taking this comparison with an excess of a foot and three inches at Cairo and nearly nineteen feet at St. Louis over the stage of the river at that time, the outlook is not assuring. During that flood, which reached it highest point here on the 1st of April, or ten days after, it reached the highest point at Cairo all exposed lands were inundated, but planters had not commenced plowing, and after the water receded planted lands lately flooded between this point and Osceola mostly in corn, which is already greatly damaged or totally lost.

Captain Japlin, of the steamer Frank Forrest, estimates that one half of the corn crop along the river between here and Osceola is ruined, and fully one-fifth of the cotton crop, with water slowly and steadily encroaching upon the cotton lands below here. On the Mississippi side, very little damage has been done and planters are hopeful and busily engaged in strengthening levees, but on the Arkansas side, where lands are unprotected, the damage already done is considerable and planters generally are unable to do any. thing to avert the danger. It is feared the freshet in the Arkansas river will cause great danger to the planting lands where it meets the back water from Mississippi

PLANTATIONS BEING SUBMERGED.

MEMPHIS, August 5.—There was a heavy rain storm this morning. Reports from above state that plantations on Islands No. Ten and Thirty-five are being submerged, and at New Madrid the overflow is running through sunken lands to St. Francis Valley. The water here is rising steadily and slowly, encroaching on exposed plantations below. The crevasse at De Soto front has been repaired. The planters between here and Helena, are working hard to protect their lands.

A private dispatch from Pine Bluff, Arkansas, says the river rose six inches this morning, and is within four feet of high water.

A telegram from Little Rock reports another rise, with twenty-five feet on the gauge. The Signal Service tables show that twenty-five feet on that gauge floods the lower Arkansas valley.

A LARGE RESERVOIR BROKEN.

CINCINNATI, August 5.—The Gazette's special from Bluffton, Ind., says that the rumor of the breaking of the large reservoir at Salina, O., is confirmed by the heavy rise of the Wabash river. The railroad bridge is still standing. John Thomas, a farmer living two miles east of this place, had twenty-five acres of wheat washed away, and he started down the river in a boat with his son to save part of his fence, and the boat capsized, throwing the occupants into the water. Mr. Thomas was drowned, but his son succeeded in making his way to some willows, where he hung on to the limbs for three hours, when he was rescued. The body of Mr. Thomas has not yet been recovered.

MILWAUKEE, August 6. — Advices from different parts of the State show that there were no serious results to the crops from the rains of the past two days. From some places damage by Chinch bugs are reported, but the yield of wheat in the State as a whole will be large. There will also be good crops of oats, barley and corn.

THE DREADED INUNDATION COMING FAST.

MEMPHIS, August 6.—The river here is rising steadily at the rate of two inches in twenty-four hours. Weather cloudy and threatening. The levees below here, as far down as Friar's Point, are still reported good, the only break being at a cut in Oldtown levee, through which the water is pouring, threatening plantations below from the rear. The river at St. Francis and at Madison, Arkansas, has risen four feet at midnight last night and was rising rapidly. This water comes from the Mississippi river, near New Madrid, and threatens the fine cotton lands above Helena on the Arkansas side. The cotton men predict the loss of 80,000 bales of cotton in the Memphis district alone, from the present outlook. A letter from the mouth of the White river, 215 miles below here, dated the 4th, says it will take a foot more to get on half of the cotton outside of the levee, one-third of which is now in the water and a foot more will take at least half behind the levee. We can stand three feet without damage. Corn was planted in low places and is now in the water and lost.

MEMPHIS, August 7.—The river continues to rise steadily at this point and has risen an inch during the past twenty-four hours. Capt. Crane of the Belle Memphis, reports that a crevasse was formed at Willis' plantation at Donaldson's Point, just above Island No. 10, on Friday night, which swept over that plantation containing about 3,000 acres, and thence to St. Francis valley. This doubtless caused the river to come to a stand here yesterday, and not the crevasse at Bradley's as at first supposed. A large volume of water is now running through St. Francis river, which will afford relief to the plantations on the Mississippi side to Helena, but greatly increases the danger on the Arkansas side, and planters on that shore between here and Helena are working on the levees in the rear to protect their lands from the inundation threatened from that direction. Water now stands four inches below the flood of the past spring and two feet four inches below the great flood of 1867. As the decline of an inch is reported at Cairo to day, old steamboatmen predict that the flood will not exceed that of this spring.

TRAVEL SUSPENDED.

EVANSVILLE, August 8.—Trains were suspended on the E. & C. R. R. by reason of breaks occasioned by high water in the White and Wabash rivers.

OTTOWA, August 8.—The heavy rains of yesterday broke down and damaged thousands of fields of grain in this vicinity.

RESUMPTION OF TRAVEL.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., August 7.—The breaks and damage on the Vandalia line has been repaired and all trains will run regularly, without transfer, beginning tomorrow night. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad has lost its Wabash river trestle work opposite Vincennes. The backwater from the Wabash is over the Evansville Railroad track south of Oaktown, breaking the communication. The Wabash has fallen two feet and now has twenty-three feet above low water mark. The Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago Railroad will run trains between here and Danville, Ill., regularly on Monday and will go through without transfer on Tuesday. The weather is now favorable and farmers are hopeful of saving half of their crops.

THE RIVER RECEDING AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, August 7.—The river reached forty-five feet two inches yesterday afternoon, has been slowly receding since, and has fallen an inch and a quarter. Heavy drift is passing all day.

CROPS BUT SLIGHTLY DAMAGED IN KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, August 7.—Recent heavy rains throughout this section have not injured the corn or other grains to any extent. Many rumors are afloat that wheat has been ruined in shock but are groundless.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—The Gazette's Knoxville special says: Mrs. John Howard, of Athens, McMinn county, Tenn., was stopped on the road by a negro who attempted to rob her. It is also asserted that he attempted to violate her person. The negro was captured and lodged in jail. Last night, a party of thirty masked men took him out and shot him seven or eight times. He was found dead this morning. The citizens were arming, fearing the negroes will attack the town but later reports state quiet has been restored.

The Stolen Treasury Package

Arrest of Three Persons on Suspicion.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—On Thursday a detective of this city returned in company with Theodore W. Brown, commonly known as Peleg Brown, who was arrested at Saratoga charged with being concerned in the larceny of the $47,000 Treasury package on the 20th of June. This afternoon the prisoner was brought before Judge Wylie on a writ of habeas corpus, but the Judge declined to discharge or release him on bail for the reason that the warrant was from the Police Court and that Court had no jurisdiction.

ANOTHER CLERK ARRESTED.

A telegram has been received from New York stating that B. B. Halleck, clerk in the Treasury cash room, on leave of absence, was arrested in that city to-day on a charge of being concerned in the larceny and that he would arrive here to-night. Halleck, while in New York, visited jewelry, tailoring, dry goods, carriage and harness establishments, making inquiries as if he intended making large purchases.

A RESTAURANT KEEPER ARRESTED.

This afternoon William H. Ottman, a restaurant keeper, was arrested charged with being implicated in the larceny.

DETECTIVES CONFIDENT THAT THE RIGHT PARTIES HAVE BEEN SECURED.

The detectives feel confident they have the right parties and are sure that a portion of the money will be recovered.

Friends of Ottman are making efforts to have him released on bail, but the authorities demand bonds to the amount or $100,000 for his appearance.

SKETCH OF THE PRISONER.

Halleck was recently promoted to Assistant Shipping Teller in the cash room. He is a native of New York and has been employed in the Department about eight years. Brown was discharged from the Quartermaster General's office about a year ago on account of testimony on the trial of Slatter for the murder of Hussey derogatory to his character. Ottman is proprietor of a restaurant on Pennsylvania avenue, where Brown had rooms. It is expected other arrests will be made shortly.

HALLECK ATTEMPTS TO THROW AWAY HIS MEMORANDUM BOOK.

Halleck arrived to-night. On the road to this city he attempted to throw away his memorandum book, but the officers secured it, and upon examination it was found to contain the figures $47,097 65, the exact amount of the money contained in the stolen package. These figures had been erased with a lead pencil, though they had been divided by two, and the quotient $23,548 82½ remained untouched. Another entry on the same page read $9,870, signed and dated W. H., August 5, 1875.

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS.

Halleck gave several conflicting statements in regard to these entries, but finally admitted he attempted to throw the book away as the figures in it would secure his conviction. The figures above mentioned leads the officer to the belief that he divided the money equally with another person.

A PRISONER MAKES A FULL CONFESSION.

It is said to-night that one of the parties arrested has made a full confession. While the authorities do not deny this, they decline to admit the fact, though they say there has been some talk, and the public may rest assured the right men have been secured. None of the money has yet been recovered, but they have strong hope of getting a good portion of it soon. All arrested are looked up, none of them having been able to furnish the bail, $100,000.

THE LONG LOST "FLORIDA."

The Story that the Crew Are Inhabiting a Lonely Island Contradicted.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—Some weeks since an article from a New Orleans paper was extensively published throughout the country to the effect that the crew of the schooner Florida, which sailed for California from New Orleans in 1849, and supposed to have been lost with all on board, had been discovered on an island in the Southern Pacific by an English vessel, which had been driven thither by continued storms. The crew stated that the Florida had been wrecked on this uninhabited island twenty-six years ago, and that, in the interval, they had not seen a human face. They declined, however, to leave the island, having established themselves in comparative comfort. The narrative was said to have created a great sensation among the surviving relatives of the crew, and an effort was started to fit out a vessel which should visit the island.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Courier-Journal will publish tomorrow, in an interview with a gentleman who was living in Valparaiso, Chili, in 1849. He states that there was a famine at the time the Florida put into port in the Chilian penal settlement; that the convicts boarded her and massacred all of the crew except a young man named Maricum and made sail for main land. On her way she was recaptured by a Chilian war vessel and brought into Valparaiso, where the Courier-Journal informant got the above details from Maricum's own lips. Maricum, whose parents are still living in Versailles, Ky., proceeded to California, where he soon after died of small pox at Placerville in that State. The British steamer Thetis, had first seen the Florida after her capture by the convicts and gave the information to the Chilian authorities, which led them to send out a vessel, which brought her back in port. A revolution was in progress in Chili at the time and the records of the event may be lost, but the full details were on the log book of the Thetis, which may be examined in the office of the British Admiralty.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

A Convict Who Professes to Know All About It.

CHICAGO, August 6.—The Times tomorrow will publish a statement obtained from a prisoner named Billy Forrester, who is serving out a term of ten years in the State Penitentiary at Joliet for the crime of burglary. The statement is in substance that he (Forrester) is fully cognizant of the facts of the Nathan murder; that, though he cannot point out the man who struck the blow, he can name the three professional burglars who attempted, with the co-operation and cognizance of certain high officials in New York to open the safe in the Nathan mansion, and who, while making this attempt, roused Mr. Nathan, and between them, in order to escape, killed him with their iron log which they were using as a professional tool. He refuses to reveal the names of these parties, because he fears that this will interfere with his plan of bringing them to justice, and of revenging himself on them for their persistent persecution of himself. Should he secure a pardon, as he hopes to do, he will make this the object of his life.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE chestnut crop promises to be plentiful.

A SPORTING club has been organized at Franklin.

POTTSVILLE has a colored woman said to be 115 years old.

A PEOPLES' party is being organized in Huntingdon county.

THE Bethlehem iron company have temporily suspended work.

THE apple crop in eastern Pennsylvania is a short one and cider will be dear.

THE Cumberland Valley camp meeting commenced at Oakville on Wednesday last.

SIXTY-FIVE prisoners, two of them murderers, are awaiting trial in the Morristown jail.

THE ship yard of Messrs. John Roach & Sons at Chester, employs from 1,000 to 1,500 hands.

MR. and Mrs. John Rodenhaven of Shippensburg celebrated their golden wedding one day last week.

A READING youth a few days ago vomited up three curious looking worms of the thousand leg species.

MR. THOS S. YORGEY, of Pottstown to the front with a potato vine measuring five feet five inches.

THE Beaver Falls file works have resumed operations and are turning out files in nameless quantities.

THE Seventh Division N. G. P. will go into camp at Erie on September 1st for inspection. They will remain in camp three days.

MR. JOHN G. MCDONALD was crushed to death by a fall of coal and rock in a mine at Robertsdale, Huntingdon county, a few days ago.

WE hear of no special damage to the crops of this county by the recent rains except that done by knocking down the oats. —Franklin Spectator.

THE recent rains have proved a bonanza to the lumbermen of the Susquehanna. Nearly all the logs cut have been driven to the booms and saw mill.

MR. CAL ROBINSON, of Rochester, took from his garden one day last week a monstrous radish measuring eleven inches in diameter and seventeen inches long.

A SEVEN year old daughter of Mr. Henry Lindsay, residing a short distance east of Huntingdon, fell into the canal and was drowned on Wednesday of last week

MR. JACOB PFLEEGOR and son one day last week killed seventy-six copperhead snakes that had a nest in a rotten log lying upon his farm at Chillisquaqua.—Lewisburg Journal.

A CRAZY woman about sixty years old supposed to be Mrs. Gazaway, of Wheeling, was run over and instantly killed by the Chicago express a short distance below Economy, on last Friday afternoon.

THE Phoenixville Messenger says, that Washington's Head Quarters, at Valley Forge is likely to pass into the hands of a Philadelphia party who propose making it an attraction during the Centennial year.

JOHN KELLY, First Assistant Engineer of the Titusville Fire Department, died on Wednesday morning of consumption. He was buried yesterday, the whole department attending the funeral.

ON Saturday a married woman in Parker, whose husband is absent, cowhided a doctor of that place for some indiscreet proposal made to her. Her brother was a witness to the affair.

SPRINGFIELD township, Erie county, wants to go to the head on a claim that not a drop of liquor is sold within its boundaries except for medicinal and mechanical purposes. There's a fearful lot of sickness in that township this summer, however.

A GERMAN farmer named Aertel living near Saxonburg suicided by hanging, on Tuesday last. He had traded horses some days ago and was cheated and some supposed this operated on his mind so as to induce him to commit the rash act.—Butler Herald.

MR. HENRY CAMPBLL, of Carroll township, has been rewarded this year with fifty-six stalks of rye from one grain, forty-two from another, and thirty-eight from still another—all bearing full and perfect heads. If any one can beat that we'll be rye-ly glad to hear from them.—Cambria Freeman.

ON Wednesday evening last the barn of Mr. John Wolford, of Bell township, Westmoreland county was, together with all its contents, totally consumed by fire. The barn was a large frame structure, in which Mr Wolfort had stored all his crops—as far as gathered—and all his farming utensels. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

ON last Tuesday Judge Hagenman, of Reading, for the High School committee, inserted an advertisement in the New York Tribune, for a latin teacher in the High School. At the meeting of the committee last night, or two days after the advertisement appeared, the committee had received sixty-five applications from the States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

OHIO NEWS.

CLEVELAND now claims a population of 160,000.

A GANG of horse thieves is scouring the country near Ironton.

THE rain storm badly damaged the wheat in Seneca, Hancock, Crawford and Richland counties.

A RESIDENT of Columbus has been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of McCormack, of Mount Vernon, some six months ago.

THE wife of James Smith, of Tiffin, an employe of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland railroad, gave birth to three bouncing boys on the 2d.

JOHN NOBLE, the wife murderer, of Milbury, Sandusky county, who escaped from custody last Friday, has been recaptured and lodged in jail.

THE Division of Sons of Temperance at Williamsburg, Noble county, has been in existence twenty-eight years, and during the time has never once failed to hold its stated meetings. But one of the charter members has held uninterrupted membership.

THE other day down near Lancaster, while cutting down his hay, John Litzel was bitten on the thumb by a rattlesnake after he had mowed off its head with a scythe. A pint and a half of "crooked" whisky was all that it took to kill the poison and heal the wound.

THE contract of constructing the Columbus & Toledo railroad has been awarded to Benjamin E. Smith and nine associates from Columbus and Cincinnati. The contractors get $14,000 per mile, taking $1,064,000 of the company's bonds at 85 cents and receiving the balance of their pay in cash. They put down one half steel and one half iron rails, sixty pounds to the yard, and all bridges are to be of iron, the company to furnish the right of way, stations and equipments, and the whole cost of the road will be about $20,000 per mile. It is to be completed by November 1st 1876.

GENERAL BIERCE, of Akron, who was seventy four years old on the fourth, conveyed the "Bierce property" to the city of Akron for a park. The conditions of the deed are as follows. The city shall pay to General Lucius V. Bierce and wife the sum of $1,500 per annum, commencing with the 15th day of March 1876, and upon the death of either General Bierce or wife the city shall pay the survivor the sum of $1,000 per annum during his or her life. The property is to be forever known as the "Bierce Park." The General's shaggy eye-brows and his gift will always be remembered by the citizens of the "Sheecargo of the Reserve."

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE IMPEACHERS.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

The one event in Andrew Johnson's life that still divides public sentiment, or rather press sentiment, toward him, is the impeachment. Very few of the men who voted for impeachment remain in public life at all, and the careers of all of them in retrospect furnish impressive lessons. The party of impeachment, to start with, has lost the country and is on its last term of power probably forever. Andrew Johnson had been chosen to sit in the Senate that judged him; there to find either that his judges had been retired for were lingering out the residue of terms, to which the last day will likely be the last day of their public life. Look at the record. The vote acquitting Mr. Johnson, it requiring two-thirds to convict, was as follows:

For conviction—35.

Anthony,	Morgan,	Ferry,
Cameron,	Morton,	Morrill (Me.)
Cattell,	Pomeroy,	Morrill, (Vt.)
Chandler	Ramsay,	Nye,
Cole,	Sherman,	Patterson, (N. H.)
Conkling,	Sprague,	Sumner,
Conness,	Stewart,	Thayer,
Frelinghuysen,	Corbitt,	Tipton,
Harlan,	Cragin,	Wiley,
Howard,	Drake,	Williams,
Howe,	Yates,	Wilson.
Wade,	Edmunds,	

For acquittal—19.

Bayard,	Fowler,	Norton,
Buckalew,	Grimes,	Patterson (Tenn.)
Davis,	Henderson,	Ross,
Dixon,	Hendricks,	Saulsbury,
Doolittle,	Johnson,	Trumbull,
Fessenden,	McCreery,	Van Winkle.
Vickers,		

Let us see what has happened to these men in the order in which they are printed. Mr. Anthony has been re-elected from a State in which a property qualification is necessary to voters, and the firm Brown & Ives, which he represents rather than the State, has come to naught. Simon Cameron has lost Pennsylvania, and will be of no more account in politics now that corruption has been struck down in him. Alexander Cattell has been left at home, and is now known as the naval ring is known. Zach. Chandler has been defeated permanently. Cole, of California, is a sturdy office beggar, succeeded by a Democrat. Mr. Conkling sees New York 50,000 Democratic, and himself without a following except that which he keeps in office. John Conness has followed his colleague, Cole. Mr. Frelinghuysen finds New Jersey and himself with separate careers. Harlan has been ruined by disclosurers of Credit Mobilier, and he is infamously rich. Howard, of Michigan, was first defeated and then died of a horrible accident. Morgan of New York, was put to a double degradation. He was defeated, and he was defeated by E. E. Fenton. Cragin is a barnacle on the navy, and Williams has been retired for the corruption of his family and the incompetency of himself. Mr. Morton sees Indiana repudiate him and his party by 23,000 majority. Pomeroy goes out all over corrups. Ramsay was defeated by his own party. John Sherman has lived to see Ohio 27,000 Democratic on a Congress vote. Sprague has failed both in politics and business. Stewart, of Nevada, survives as the product and horrible example of rotten borough politics to see worse jobbers than himself succeed him. Corbett has been sent back to retail shop-keeping in Oregon. Drake has been buried in the Court of Claims, and finds Frank Blair honored, though dead, and himself execrated, though alive, by Missouri. Mr. Edmunds and the two Morrills seem exceptions to retribution. They have not lost their seats or their States, but the country has repudiated their party. Poor Nye is in a mad house. Ferry, of Connecticut, is a hopeless invalid and his State has repudiated his party, too. Patterson has retired, disgraced with Credit Mobilerism. Sumner did works meet for repentence, but he is dead. Thayer, Tipton and Wiley are not even remembered; Henry Wilson is a victim of a terrible Presidential hunting, and Massachusetts has parted company with him. Wade has sunk into a senile lobbyist, and Yates died in a condition not necessary to recall.

Of those who voted for acquittal, Garret Davis, Wm. P. Fessenden, James L. Dixon, James R. Grimes, Charles Norton, of Minnesota, and Willard Saulsbury are dead. Their memories are held in honor as men who dared to do right when it c

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

THE PHOENIX ROLL WORKS DESTROYED—IMPEDIMENTS TO THE FIREMEN—LOSS ESTIMATED AT $30,000.

Shortly after 6 o'clock Monday evening a fire broke out at the Phoenix roll works, Messrs. J. B. Young & Co., located on the bank of the Allegheny river at the foot of Forty-second street, resulting in the almost total destruction of the works. The fire was first discovered by a watchman employed at the building and an alarm was struck from box No. 73 located at the corner of Butler and Forty-first streets. The fire had been in progress nearly half an hour before the alarm was sounded so that the building was wrapped in flames by the time of their arrival, and when the engines did get there another difficulty was experienced in the fire plugs being filled with sand. The sand was drawn into two of the steamers, disabling them both. Another steamer however was kept playing on the burning building and other streams were thrown through the hose that were afterwards attached to the plugs. Owing to these impediments however the building was almost totally destroyed.

The fire broke out in the cupola and is supposed to have originated from a spark from one of the stacks. At six o'clock one of the proprietors passed through the building and found everything all right. From the cupola the flames spread to different parts of the roof and soon nothing but a portion of the frame work was left standing. The building was an iron-clad and was 96 by 96 feet, but the loss thereon we were unable to ascertain. The machinery of the works was also more or less damaged. The patterns, the proprietors think are merely all destroyed and upon them perhaps will be experienced the greatest loss. The steam crane attached to their works and used for hoisting heavy materials was also destroyed it is feared, but owing to the darkness it was impossible to ascertain what was destroyed and what damaged.

There was an insurance of $20,000 on the works, distributed among the building, paterns, machinery, etc., but this will not cover the destruction by $10,000 the proprietors think. The amount of insurance is distributed among eight companies, of which only two are home organizations. Complaints were made at the grounds last night of a man who had in his possession a key to the alarm box which is located nearest the works. It is said that owing to this circumstance the sounding of the alarm was delayed from fifteen to twenty minutes.

The proprietors will rebuild immediately.

JURORS DRAWN.

The following jurors were drawn yesterday to serve in the Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas Court No. 3:

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Third Monday, September—A. Hoffman, shoemaker; Samuel Morrison, tailor; W. R. Vankirk, gent; Wm. C. Barr, Alderman; Sobiski Aten; farmer; James Gibbons, puddler; Thomas Frich, boatman; T. C. Newman, plasterer; Frank O'Hara, lamplighter; A. H. Hinard, picture dealer; John Garbett, carpenter; John W. Donaldson, clerk; Thomas Perry, roller; James Noles, carpenter; David Patton, farmer; Henry Reidel, grocer; Ebenezer Kidd, farmer; Jos. Hughly, farmer; Jas. Davis, miner; Samuel Totten, carpenter; Ephraim Smith, farmer; John McCoy, farmer; Edward Carpenter, gent; W. C. Morgan, clerk; J. N. Laughlin, saddler; W. J. Kelly, sand merchant; Amos Barbin, clerk; Nicholas Voeghtly, saw mill man; John Black, farmer; C. H. Wilhelm, store keeper; Michael Hannan, mill man; Bernard McGinniss, brick manufacturer; W. H. Meyer, merchant; Peter Dice, farmer; Pat Leaky, laborer; L. Fleinaugle, shoe maker; James May, physician; John N. McGonnigle, mininister; Cornelius Shaner, carpenter; Wm. McRoberts, farmer; Alfred H. Jones, butcher; Thomas Simpson, farmer; Robert Coward, brick manufacturer; John M. Kuhn, farmer; Jas. Riley, baker; James Carter, farmer; Thomas D. Simpson, grocer; Henry H. Negley, planing mill; James Gillespie, boat sider; Lawrence Werner, gardner; Jacob Reed, box manufacturer; Peter Kelly, laborer; John Douglass, Esq.; Reynold Payne, pattern maker; Joseph Torrence, contractor; Anthony Soutler, farmer; Benjamin Morris, gent; Samuel Irvin, policeman; John Ewing, farmer; George Lawton, marble cutter.

COMMON PLEAS NO. 2

Third Monday September — Henry Browning, storekeeper; James McCallister, hotel keeper; John McDermott, iron dealer; William Krebs; ice dealer; Felix Henle, saloon keeper; William Nicholas, gent.; Robert McCloskey, mate; John Anderson, store keeper; John Mayhard, carpenter; Wm. S. Spratt, manufacturer; John Cullen, drover; Edward Girty, clerk; A. C. Caskey, crutch maker; Isaac Brown, grocer; Samuel Long, merchant; Wm. Barber, nurseryman; G. W. Hickey, laborer; E. F. Cooper, liquor dealer; Adam Diehl, grocer; Robert H. Roth, farmer; Thomas Smith, blacksmith; John McCloskey, coal merchant; J. P. Charles, undertaker; John Hickey, laborer; Daniel McClean, laborer; Charles Stalyenback, constable; R. Falk, carpenter; John A. Thompson, laborer; David Fitzsimmons, Jr., clerk; Manus O'Donnell, gent.; Stephen Meixner, chairmaker; James O'Hara, manufacturer; Robert Hill, planing mill; T. W. Grubbs, brick manufacturer; John O'Neill, saloon keeper; Dennis Neilly, laborer; John Y. Dunn, carpenter; James Pask, gent.; Jos. Stoer, farmer; W. H. Faulkner, Civil Engineer. Francis P. Sawyer, engineer; John C. Wright, Farmer; Wm. Armstrong, plasterer; H. L. Franz, farmer; John Carr, helper; Edward Hammett, music teacher. Samuel Young, grocer; Matthew Day, gent.; J. M. Bacon, school teacher; Thos. A. Campbell, farmer; John H. Clatty, farmer; John Duvall, engineer; J. F. Craighead; carpenter. Edward Frick, painter; Wm. Rey, engineer; Wm. J. Logan, alderman; James Morton, farmer.

INCENDIARISM AT BRADDOCKS.

A BREWERY BURNED—TWO ATTEMPTS MADE TO FIRE IT.

At an early hour Wednesday morning the brewery of Gustavus Schultz, on the corner of Dumas and Grant streets, Braddocks Fields, was destroyed by fire, the work of an incendiary. Shortly after midnight fire was discovered in the lower story of the brewery and stables, but the proprietor and hands succeeded in extinguishing the flames before they had made much headway, when they retired to rest. At half-past two, however, fire was started in another part of the building, and this time it had gained such headway before the owner was aroused as to be utterly beyond the control of those present, and the building together with all of its effects was totally destroyed.

The building was a large frame structure and was two stories and a half high. It contained a lot of malt and other material used by brewers, as well as a large quantity of beer, some of which had been brewed the day previous. Located near the building was a large stable which was also destroyed, though the horses and a number of articles stowed in the stable were saved. The total loss is estimated by the proprietor at from $7,000 to $8,000, on which there is an insurance of $6,000. Two men, it is reported were seen running away from the building a short time before the fire, and there is no doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The proprietor will rebuild immediately.

FATAL TERMINATION.

DIED FROM ACCIDENTAL POISONING.

Our readers will remember an account published in these columns a few days ago of engineer Wm. Gray, residing at Bloomfield, Sixteenth ward, who swallowed a drought of corrosive sublimate, mistaking it for medicine. A physician was summoned immediately upon the discovery of the mistake, but notwithstanding all that could be done for the unfortunate victim, he died at an early hour Tuesday morning, after lingering in great agony for eight or ten days. The deceased had been in the employ of the road for upwards of twenty years.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.

A GERMAN FOUND HANGING BY THE NECK.

The lifeless body of Daniel Kratz was found suspended by a cord in his yard at the corner of Washington and Tenth streets, South Side Wednesday morning. The Coroner was notified and held an inquest on the remains, when it was found that the deceased has been drinking very hard for some time. On Wednesday night he came home intoxicated at a late hour and talked of killing his wife, and afterwards putting an end to his own existence. Mrs. K. became frightened at his threats and with her children spent the night in the house of a neighbor. Early in the morning the body of her husband was found found hanging by the cord which had been attached to a hook in the yard. The cord was wrapped securely about his neck and his feet were not more than two inches above the ground. A verdict in accordance with these facts was rendered by the jury.

The deceased was a German, was a stone cutter by occupation, was fifty-two years of age and leaves a wife and four children.

WE ARE OFTEN ASKED

By those who need the services of a dentist, "Where is the best place to go?" and we invariably answer, "Go to Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue," he attends to all branches of the profession in the most skillful and satisfactory manner. If you want your natural teeth restored to their prestine beauty and usefulness, he will fill them in the most satisfactory manner, and if desired restore the brokon corners with pure geld, or if necessary *build whole teeth of gold*, on mere roots. If you want artificial teeth, he makes the very best that can possibly be made, on gold, platina, silver, vulcanite, celluloid, and his own patent gum enameled base. He can fit any mouth with a whole or partial set and if you don't want any teeth extracted, will make them to fit and suit with the old teeth and roots in. His artificial teeth are celebrated for their likeness to nature, and the positive certainty that they will prove satisfactory in eating.

In extracting teeth Dr. Scott excels all others. He is always successful in making his patients entirely unconscious to pain, and his anæsthetic is so harmless that even children and very old persons can inhale it with entire safety. He has the largest establishment in the State, with ten first-class assistants, and his business is so thoroughly systematized that each one attends to a particular kind of work and therefore is more skillful than those who "patter" at a little of everything. It is this thoroughness of workmanship, together with all the latest machinery and facilities for expediting work that enables the Dr. to perform all dental operations in such a satisfactory manner at prices within the reach of everybody. Again we say go to 278 Penn avenue.—Dispatch, Aug. 7.

CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, as well as all Affections of the Bowels, are readily mastered and thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. WSM&W.

OHIO NEWS.

GROUND has been broken for the narrow gauge railroad at Alliance.

ELI FINK of Caledonia was found dead on the railroad track the other day.

EDWARD COMLEY, a boy aged 10 years, was killed at Youngstown last week while playing on the cars.

A LAD at Canton attempted to hang himself while dreaming one night last week. His father heard the groans of the boy and rushing to his rescue found him hanging by a sheet.

SOME mean villian entered the dwelling of Mrs. Sarah Davis a widow residing at Mingo Junction, during her absence, on Monday and stole therefrom $16 in money and several suits of clothing.

THE Mansfield Liberal says: "At the baptismal service of the English Lutheran church last Sunday, the water used was brought from the river Jordan by Lieut. Woods, U. S. Navy, and from the place where tradition says John the Baptist baptized the Savior."

THE Mahoning Valley Musical Association will hold its annual meeting at Girard, Trumbull county, Ohio, commencing Tuesday, August 31st, 1875, and continuing four days, to be conducted by Prof. H. R. Palmer of New York city, and closing with a concert Friday evening, Sept. 3d.

THREATENED FAMINE IN PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon correspondent of the London Daily News, writing on the 17th instant, says: "Yesterday there was a Council of Ministers to deliberate on the subject of the famine which threatens Braga and several districts in the populous province of the Minho. The constant drought has utterly destroyed the growing crops of Indian corn, one of the mainstays of the country, and the reserves of these and other cereals being very low, the people begin to show an unruly front, and object to allow exports of grain, even threatening to burn the stores if the owners persist in sending them away. In some parts of the Minho there are still important deposits of Indian corn of previous harvests; but everywhere the growing crops are ruined. In Braga, especially, all the stores are consumed, and famine is at the door. The reports of the authorities state that it will be impossible to collect the taxes in many districts, and that they fear a revolutionary spirit among the people. Not only the corn crops but the pastures are destroyed, and cattle are dying of hunger. On this account the export of cattle over the Oporto Bar to London, Liverpool, Dublin and elsewhere, augments greatly, because the farmers begin to find it impossible to feed the animals. In the Algarves the case is much the same and great damage is done by the destruction of fruit trees, chiefly the orange trees, which is a permanent evil, as it takes years to replace them, and they require a deal of water. I believe that the Ministers came to the resolution to send aid to the north at once. They first asked several leading grain merchants to undertake the supply, but they refused, alleging the insubordinate spirit of the people. On this account the government has determined to be its own corn merchant, and will at once purchase and despatch important supplies to Brago and the other threatened districts. The railway companies have lowered their tariff for the carriage of cereals, with a view of facilitating the conveyance of supplies. The Ministry of War has asked for steam transportation to bring stores of peas, beans, &c., from the Azores for the rations of the troops, which they find it next to impossible to furnish in the present state of the markets."

The surety bonds of Mr. O. Avery, indicted in St. Louis for complicity in the whisky ring, arrived in that city on Wednesday from Washington, but owing to some informality they were rejected by the United States District Court, and will be sent back to Washington for correction. In the meantime Col. Avery entered into personal recognizance of $1,000 for his appearance from day to day.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	114
U. S. Sixes, 1881, (coupons)	120⅝
Five-Twenties, 1865	116⅝
Five-Twenties, 1864	116⅞
Five-Twenties, 1865	119⅜
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	119⅜
Five-Twenties, 1867	120⅝
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	121
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	121
Ten-Forties	114¾
Ten-Forties (coupons)	122½
Currency Sixes	122½
New Five Per Cents	116

STOCKS.

Western Union	81
Adams Express	102
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	77
American Express	58
United States Express	62
Pacific Mail	39½
New York Central	103¾
Erie	14¾
Harlem	134
Michigan Central	83
Michigan Southern	7
Union Pacific	72⅝
Illinois Central	91½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91
Northwestern	41¾
Northwestern preferred	82
Rock Island	103¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	39½
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	56¾
Toledo and Wabash	7
Fort Wayne	97¾
Chicago and Alton	102
Ohio and Mississippi	18
O. O. and I. O	94

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	121¾
Five-Twenties, 1862	115
Five-Twenties, 1864	116¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	119¾
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	119¾
Five-Twenties, 1867	120¾
Five-Twenties, 1868	121
New Fives	116
Ten-Forties	114¾
Currency Sixes	122¾

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	
Missouri	101⅜
Louisiana, old	50½
Tennessee, new	50
Virginia, new	57⅜
Virginia, old	57¾
North Carolina, old	
North Carolina, new	

STOCKS.

Canton	
Western Union Telegraph	81
Pacific Mail	38⅝
Adams Express	102
Fargo	77⅝
American Express	57½
United States Express	62
New York Central	103⅝
Erie	14¾
Erie preferred	29
Harlem	133½
Harlem preferred	137⅝
Michigan Central	82
Union Pacific	72⅛
Lake Shore	58½
Illinois Central	97⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	90
Northwestern common	41¾
Northwestern preferred	85⅝
New Jersey Central	103½
Rock Island	103¾
St. Paul	39½
St. Paul preferred	66
Toledo and Wabash	6
Toledo and Wabash preferred	9
Fort Wayne	98⅛
Terre Haute	7
Terre Haute preferred	25
Chicago and Alton	102
Chicago and Alton preferred	106
Ohio and Mississippi	18½
Indiana Central	4
Burlington and Quincy	103¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	22
Delaware and Lackawanna	109
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co	19⅝
Central Pacific	102½
Union	103⅜

THE MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, August 11, 1875.

REMARKS.—Produce continues fair while the demand for fruits and b rries is still brisk. In groceries sugar was slightly weaker, both here and in the East, but no change was made in the prices. Flour active. The supply of potatoes has fallen off and prices are stronger.

The following quotations are wholesale prices, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance on the prices given:

Apples.
Choice ₿ bu.....$3 00@4 00
Medium.....2 00@3 00
Apple Butter.
Choice.....10@15
Other grades.....10@40
Alcohol.
Per gal.....$3 40@3 55
High wines.....1 12@1 24
Ales.
India, per bbl.....8 @11
Norton.....6 @10
X.....5 @6
XX.....6 @10
Ashes.
Pearl ash.....7 @8
Pot ash.....8 @9
Soda ash.....3 25@3 50
Refined.....4 00@5 00
Brooms.
No. 1, ₿ doz.....$2 00
No. 2, ₿ doz.....2 50
No. 3, ₿ doz.....3 00
No. 4, ₿ doz.....3 50
No. 5, ₿ doz.....4 00
No. 6, ₿ doz.....4 50
No. 7, ₿ doz.....5 00
Carpet Brooms.
No. 3, ₿ doz.....4 00
No. 4, ₿ doz.....4 25
No. 5, ₿ doz.....4 50
Fancy Carpet.....4 75
Toy Brooms.
Per doz.....$1 25@1 75
Mixed.....1 50@2 00
Steamboat.....3 00@4 00
Wisps, fancy.....1 50@2 00
Wisps, plain.....1 00@1 25
Broom Corn.
Good to choice.....12½@13½
Fair to good.....10½@11½
Inferior brush.....8½@9½
Crooked.....6½@8
Beeswax.
Good to choice.....25@30
Butter.
Common.....10@13
Fair.....15@18
Choice.....20@25
Beans.
Chc. navy ₿ bu.$2 15@2 25
Medium.....2 00@2 10
Bagging.
Two bush.....32
Two half bush.....36
Three bush.....45
Banner Baking Powder
¼ ₿ cans, per doz.....$1 50
½ do do.....3 00
1 do do.....5 50
5 do do.....26 00
10 ₿ boxes, ₿ ₿.....40
Cheese.
Ohio Factory.....10 @11
N. Y. Goshen.....12½@13½
Limberger.....14@16
Sweitzer.....16@18
Cement.
Youghiogheny ₿ l.....75@2 00
Lehigh, Sylvalle 2.....90@2 20
Johnstown, do. 2.....90@2 25
Peconic, do.....2 00@2 25
Rosendale.....2 00@3 50
White Lime.....1 50@1 75
Concentrated Lye.
Best quality.....$7 75@8 00
Second quality.....5 50@7 75
Crackers.
Water.....6¾
Sugar.....8
Lemon biscuits.....11
Fruit.....11½
Soda.....6¾
Ginger Snaps.....8
Canned Goods.
Asparagus, 2 ₿ tin.....$3 75
Blackberries, 2 ₿.....1 75@1 85
Beans, Lima, 2 ₿.....2 00
Beans String, 2 ₿.....1 75
Coke.
Connellsv. ₿ to ton.....$2 50@2 75
Cranberries.
Per bbl.....$8 00@8 50
Per box.....1 50@2 50
Eggs.
Per doz.....15@16
Feathers.
Live geese.....50@62
Common.....50@55
Fish.
No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ₿ bbl.....$24 00
No. 1 mess.....22 00
Extra No. 1 shore.....21 00
Extra No. 1 bay.....18 00
No. 1 shore.....18 00
New No. 2.....12
New No. 3.....9½@10
Bonel's codfin ₿ ₿.....7@7½
Round herring, ₿ bbl.....5 25@6 75
White fish, ₿ ₿ bbl.....$5 50@6
Lake herring, ₿ ½ bbl.....4 50@4 75
Lake trout, do.....5 75@6
Labrador her'g ₿ bbl.....7 00@7 50
Potomac, do ₿ bbl.....7 75@
Flour.
Jobbing Prices.
White Winter.....$5 00@5 25
Wisconsin.....6 75@7 00
Minnesota.....7 00@7 25
Red Winter.....7 25@7 50
Rye, ₿ bbl.....6 00@6 25
Graham.....6 75@7 00
Corn Meal.....3 75@
Oat Meal.....8 00@9 00
Groceries.
Green Coffees.
Fancy Rio.....24 @25
Choice Rio.....22½@24
Prime Rio.....21 @22
Good Rio.....21 @22
Java.....30 @35
Roasted Coffees.
Rio, in papers.....28
Rio, in bulk.....27½
Java, in papers.....40
Java, in bulk.....38½
Teas.
Young Hyson.....50@1 00
Gunpowder.....50@1 25
Imperial.....55@1 00
Japan.....55@1 00
Oolong.....55@ 80
Fancy.....$1 00@
Souchong.....25@ 85
Rice.
Choice Carolina.....8½@9
Patna.....7½@8
Rangoon.....7½@7½
Spices.
Cloves, ₿ ₿.....50@
Allspice.....12½@18½
Cassia.....12½@
Nutmegs.....$1 25@1 40
Pepper.....25@
Candles.
Star, full weight.....18
Stearine.....16
Sugars.
Standard A.....10¾@11
Granulated.....10¾@11
Do extra C.....10½@10¾
Extra C yellow.....9¾@
Extra C white.....10 @
New Orleans.....9 @
Cut loaf.....12½@13
Crushed.....11½@
Powdered.....11½@
Molasses.
Choice syrup N O.....70@75
Fair to good.....60@65
Goods.....45@55
Syrups.
Extra white drips.....60@
Sugar drips.....45@
Lower grades.....30@40
Starch.
Pearl.....5 @6
Silver gloss.....6½@
Corn.....10@
Soap.
Irish, ₿ box.....$4 50
Babbit's best.....7 00
Babbit's 4 ₿ city.....3 00
German mottled.....7¾
Soda.
Bi-carb, ₿ 10 ₿ pkgs.....6
Bi-carb, ₿ ₿ papers.....7
Fresh Fruits.
Raspberries ₿ t.....15@
Blackberries ₿ t.....15@
Tenn. Plms ₿ bu.....$0 50@0 60
Pears per box.....1 00@2 00
Huckleberries ₿ t.....
Per pail.....12½@1 00
Peaches ₿ bx.....1 50@2 50
Grain.
Wheat.
Ky. & Mich. .$1 18@1 20
Ohio & Ill.....1 15@1 17
do Amber.....1 15@1 16
O. & Pa., red.....1 15@1 16
Spring wheat 1.....1 13@1 15
Corn.
Shelled, yellow.....67@68
Do mixed.....65@66
Ear yellow.....62@63
Do mixed.....59@61
Oats.
White prime.....68@69
Mixed.....66@67
Rye.....$1 10@1 12
Hops.
New Crop for 1874.....35@40
Prime Tim.on track.....27@28
Loose.....30@35
Hides.
Heavy steer.....8 @8½
Green salt calf.....12 @14
Green salted lt. 6s.....6 @7
Green salted hvy.....10 @12
Hominy.
Per bbl.....$4 25@4 50
Honey.
New ₿ ₿.....25 @30
Old.....20 @25
Oils.
Lard, ex. No. 1.....$1 00
Do No. 1.....88
Do No. 2.....75
Carbon.....10@11
Mill Feed.
Bran, per cwt.....1 00@1 05
Shorts, per cwt.....1 00@1 05
Middlings.....1 00@1 05
Chopped Feed.....1 05@1 10
Oil Meal.....1 90@2 00
Potatoes.
New.....$2 25@2 50
Provisions.
Hams.
Extra S C ₿ ₿.....14 @
Should's, ex S C.....11½@
Bfast bacon, S C.....15 @
Dried beef ex S C, old.....15½@
Beef tongues, S C, ₿ doz.....7 00@
Bacon Shoulders.....10½@10¾
Rib sides.....13 @
Short rib do.....13½@
Clear Sides.....13¾@
Mess pork.....$22 00@23 00
Lard.
Prime leaf in tierces, ₿ ₿.....14½
Do Half bbls.....14¾
Lard Ref. for summer use in tierces.....14¾
Do in ½ bbls.....15¼
Do in buckets.....15¾
Do 3 ₿ caddies.....17½
Do 5 ₿ do.....17
Do 3 ₿ pails.....18¼
Do 5 ₿ do.....18
Do 6 ₿ do.....17¾
Hags.
Good mixed.....2½@3
Woolen.....5@6
Salt.
Car lots, ₿ bbl.....$1 30@1 35
Jobbing lots.....1 45@1 55
Tallow.
Choice.....3½@3¾
Medium.....3½@3¾
Seeds.
Buckwheat.....$1 50@
Flaxseed.....1 45@2 00
Timothy.....2 15@3
Clover.....10@12½
Poultry.
Live chickens, ₿ pr.....45@55
Vegetables.
Tomatoes, per bu.....$1 50@2 00
Cabbages ₿ 100.....6 00@8 00
Cucumb's ₿ bx 1.....25@1 50
Gr'n Corn ₿ dz.....20@ 30
Onions, ₿ bbl.....3 00@4 00
Wool.
Fine, ₿ ₿.....38@40
Medium.....41@44
Coarse.....39@41
Tub washed.....41@46
Combing, fine.....46@48
Do coarse & medium.....42@45
Pulled.....40@

ROUSEVILLE, August 11.—Market quiet but steady at $1 10@1 12½.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, August 11, 1875.

REMARKS—The trade was more active to-day, and a slight advance took place, as will be seen by the following quotations.

CRUDE.

United pipe line at the wells was quoted at 93¾@96c. Immediate shipment ruled at $1 18@1 23, and Conduit pipe at wells at 93½@95c.

REFINED.

Philadelphia delivery was quoted at 10⅞@11c; Baltimore delivery 10⅞@11c; N. Y. delivery 11@11¼c.

OIL BARRELS.

The market continues quiet. We quote at $1 35@1 40 for city make and $1 20@1 25 for country do, according to quality and size of barrel.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, August 11.—The Herald says: No fresh or interesting features presented themselves to-day on the surface of the crude petroleum markets of the region.

NEW YORK, August 11—Closing August 10—Petroleum—Refined for prompt delivery is not offering unless at better prices. Sales are 1,000 bbls for prompt delivery at 11¾c; 1,800 bbls for do, at 11¾c, and 6,500 bbls do, at 11½c. Crude is quiet and nominal. The closing prices are as follows: Crude in bulk is quoted at 5¼c for prompt and 5¼@5¾c for August 15th; do in shipping order 9@9¼c; refined at 11@11½ for prompt and 11¾c; cases at 16@17¼c; naphtha at 9@9¼c. For Philadelphia delivery refined is quoted at 11c for spot and month. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 11c.

PARKER'S, Augus 11.—Market firm; United held at 92½c; shipment held at $1 16¼.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.—Market quiet; S. W. 10¾@11c; crude5¼c; cases 15½c; no sales; no futures offering.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., August 11.—Market dull and unchanged at $1 12½@1 15.

OIL CITY, August 11.—Market firm at $1 20.

TIDIOTTE, August 11.—Market quiet at $1 12¾.

SHIPMENTS.

The Oil City Derrick gives the following list of shipments per month of crude oil (and its equivalent in refined), showing that last month's shipment did not fall far short of 1,000,000 barrels:

July	883,303
June	692,940
May	633,474
April	706,423
March	714,205
February	361,000
January	441,778
Total since January 1	4,433,173

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, August 11, 1875.

STOCKS RECEIVED.

The books at the cattle scales show the following number of cars of cattle, hogs and sheep received during the week ending Wednesday noon, August 11:

	Cattle. Cars.	Hogs. Cars.	Sheep. Cars.
Thursday, August 5	59	23	23
Friday, August 6	69	15	5
Saturday, August 7	20	10	7
Sunday, Aug. 8	87	45	12
Monday, Aug. 9	48	9	4
Tuesday, Aug. 10	81	11	43
Wednesday, Aug. 11	76	12	27
Total this week	470	125	120
Total last week	289	134	67

STOCK WEIGHED.

CATTLE.

Thursday, Aug. 5	476
Friday, Aug. 6	109
Saturday, Aug. 7	3
Monday, Aug. 9	236
Tuesday, Aug. 10	940
Wednesday, Aug. 11	1,137
Total this week	2,901
Total last week	2,847

Through cattle this week, 230 cars; through cattle last week, 163 cars. Yard cattle this week, 240 cars; yard cattle last week, 128 cars.

HOGS.

Thursday, Aug. 5	1,035
Friday, Aug. 6	669
Saturday, Aug. 7	889
Monday, Aug. 9	2,077
Tuesday, Aug. 10	1,357
Wednesday, Aug. 11	1,021
Total this week	7,048
Total last week	7,034

SHEEP.

Thursday, Aug. 5	2,498
Friday, Aug. 6	1,026
Saturday, Aug. 7	232
Monday, Aug. 9	1,348
Tuesday, Aug. 10	6,573
Wednesday, Aug. 11	5,500
Total this week	17,177
Total last week	12,817

THE MARKETS.

Cattle—Owing to heavier receipts than last week, prices are off fully 25 cents with a drooping market. Buyers are holding off, anticipating lower prices. The decline is in good and medium grades Extra hold their own, there being a light run of that kind of stock. Stockers were in better demand at $3 25 to $4 00. There were about forty loads unsold at the close of the market.

Hogs—There was but little change in receipts and prices were barely maintained.

Sheep—Prices have declined under increased receipts. Good are in fair demand, while common are dull.

Cochran, Heskit & Co. quote as follows:

CATTLE.

1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers	$7 25@
1,200 to 1,300 lbs	6 50@6 75
1,000 to 1,100 lbs	5'25@5 60
Bulls, stags and cows	3 00@4 50

HOGS.

Heavy grades in request at $8@8 25. Yorkers slow.

SHEEP.

Market fair for good, while common are slow.

Good to extra 90 to 100 lbs	$5 60@5 25
Good to extra 80 to 90 lbs	4 75@5 00
Fair to good 70 to 80 lbs	4 00@4 50

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, TUESDAY, August 10, 1875.

CATTLE.

Under an increased supply the market was rather slow. The arrivals by rail were 515 head, which with the number driven in, aggregated near 700 head Prices did not vary materially from last week. Common, 4@5c; fair, 5¼@6c; good, 6@6½c; prime, 6½@7¼c; extra, 7¼@7¾c.

SHEEP.

The run was unusually heavy for this market, there being about 1,200 head, 1,000 of which were driven in. The demand was not so good as last week, but prices remained about the same. Good ranged at 4½@5½c, according to weight. Lambs from $3 00@4 00 per head.

HOGS.

No arrivals are noted by rail and the supply though light was fully up to the demand. Prices ranged from 7@8c.

Dry Goods.

Business was rather slow with commission houses and dull with importers and jobbers. Cotton goods quiet but generally unchanged in price. Cotton flannels and plaid cheviots in good demand. Dress goods and woolen shawls more active. Felt skirts doing well. Woolen goods for men's wear quiet but wool flannels doing fairly. Blankets move slowly.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, August 11.

Cotton	14¾@ 14¾
Flour, super	$5 40 @$6 00
Flour, common to good	6 15 @6 60
Flour, good to choice	6 65 @ 7 10
Wheat, No. 2 Chicago Spring	1 37 @ 1 39
Wheat, amber western	1 54 @ 1 60
Rye	87¾@ 1 00
Corn, western mixed	80 @ 83
Oats, western mixed	64¼@ 65
Coffee	17¾@ 20
Eggs	21 @ 22
Sugar, fair to good refining	8 @ 8¼
Petroleum, refined	11¾@
Petroleum, crude	5¼@ 5⅝
Rosin	1 70 @1 75
Turpentine	31½
Pork	21 65 @21 75
Beef, long clear	@ 13¾
Lard, prime steam	14¼@
Cheese	5 @ 11
Whisky	1 23¼

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 11.

Flour, western family	$ 5 50 @ 5 75
do western super	4 75 @5 25
Wheat, mixed	1 50 @
No. 2 amber western	1 55
No. 2 red	1 53 @
Corn, western mixed	85 @
Oats, western mixed	62 @ 63
" white	64 @ 65
Rye	90 @ 95
Hay	24 00 @28 00
Bulk, shoulders	9 25
clear rib sides	12 50 @12 75
Pork	22 50 @
Hams	14 50 @14 75
Butter, western extra	25 @
" firsts	23 @24
Coffee	17½@ 20
Petroleum, refined	11 @ 11¼
" crude	5¼@ 5¼
Whisky	1 24 @

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 11.

Flour, good to choice	$5 25 @5 75
" spring extras	5 25 @5 87½
Wheat, seller August	1 22¾@
" seller Sept.	1 22¾@
Corn, seller August	70 @
" seller September	71 @
Oats, seller Sept.	37¼@
" seller August	42¾@
Rye, seller September	83¼@
Barley, seller Sept.	1 11 @
Pork, cash	21 50 @
" seller September	21 60 @
Lard, seller September	13 65 @ 13 70
Whisky	1 19

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 11.

Cotton	14½
Flour family	$ 7 35@ 7 50
Wheat red	1 40@1 55
Corn	74 @ 76
Oats	70@ 75
Pork	$22 00@
Bacon—shoulders	10 @
" clear rib sides	13¼@ 13¾
" clear	13⅝@ 13¾
Lard steam	13¾@ 13¾
Whisky	$ 1 18@

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.

Flour, Wis & Minn ex. fam	$5 25 @5 50
High grades	7 25 @8 50
Wheat, white	1 60 @1 65
" amber	1 43 @1 57
" red	1 46 @1 50
Corn, western mixed	85 @ 88
" yellow	85 @ 88
Oats, western mixed	65 @ 68
Petroleum, refined	10⅞@11
" crude	8¼@ 8½
Whisky	1 22

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 11.

Wheat, No 1 red	$1 56
No 2	1 51
Corn, car on track	79 @ 80
Shelled mixed from store	82 @ 83
Oats, No 1	71 @
White	72
Petroleum, S W car lots	9½
Ohio State test	10¼

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 11.

Cotton	12½@ 13
Flour, ex. spring	$ 5 75 @6 25
Wheat	1 47½@
Corn, No 2	70 @
Oats No 2	52 @
Pork	$22 50 @
Bacon	9 75 @
Lard	12¾@

WOOL

BOSTON, August 11.—Medium and combing fleeces continue in demand but in other descriptions there is very little doing. A splendid assortment of all kinds on the market. Sales of fine and medium Ohio and Pennsylvania 46@49c; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 44@45½c; combing and delaine fleeces 52@58½c; superior and X pulled 37½@50c.

BOSTON, August 7.—A fair business in wool was done the past week, but for all fine wools prices rule in favor of buyers, while medium fleeces and combing and delaine fleeces sustain full previous prices and are in demand. Fine Ohio fleeces were neglected. Sales of Ohio